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THE ATTAKAPAS GENERAL MEETING

The Attakapas Historical Association met on January 28, 1974 in the Lafayette Parish Library. In absence of A. Otis Hebert, President, Vaughn Baker, Vice-President, opened the meeting.

Ruth Leftkovits reported that the Association now owned the Darby House, the value of the property being estimated at \$164,000. Application has been made to the Louisiana Department of Art, History, and Cultural Preservation for a Federal grant to aid in the restoration of Darby House.

Glenn Conrad reported that the Association co-sponsored the dedication of bilingual markers in New Iberia on Sunday, January 20, 1974.

Vaughn Baker introduced Truman Stacey, editor of the Lake Charles American Press who discussed the exile of the Acadians, their peregrinations and their ultimate settlement in Louisiana. In gratitude for his interest in the culture and history of Southwest Louisiana, Dr. Thomas Arceneaux presented Mr. Stacey with a certificate as an Honorary Acadian.

Ione Weiland

The purpose of this study is to reconstruct the way the average Lafayette parish resident lived between the years of 1825 to 1835, using a random sampling of one hundred and eight succession inventories, ¹ approximately half of the number opened during this time period.

The typical Lafayette Parish inhabitant between the years of 1825 to 1835, as he emerges from such a study, was a farmer whose livelihood depended on the possession of land, usually a tract of bayou land with an average dimension of three to five arpents ² on the bayou and forty arpents in depth. Usually found grazing on a section of his land or on the open prairie were herds of wild cattle and horses. The parish farmers apparently paid little attention to their wild livestock the number and value of which were rarely listed in the inventories. It was practically impossible to estimate with any accuracy the size and value of the herds. Listings entered either in succession inventories or auctions usually took the form of a general heading "brand and wild animals." ³ Herd sizes reconstructed through comparison of inventories and auctions which itemized each wild animal revealed discrepancies of hundreds of dollars between inventory estimations and the total value of auction sales, the prices from auctions being usually higher than the inventory estimations.

Although lax in keeping account of his wild livestock, the parish farmer apparently kept a rather good record of his domestic animals. The animals he kept usually included some twenty

¹ Lafayette, Louisiana, Clerk of Courts Office, Succession Records, (1825-1835), Nos. 54-311. Succession Records are records consisting of the inventory and auction of all the property a person owns at the time of his death. The majority of the information for this paper was taken from these records.

² Webster's New International Dictionary, 2nd edition, 1945, defines a French arpent as a measurement equal to .85 of the United States acre.

³ Succession Records, (1825-1835), Nos. 54-311.

head of cattle; five head of horses, usually Creole; ⁴ a pair of work oxen or beeves; and a stock of hogs. If he could afford them, a few sheep, burros, mules and geese might also be found around the barnyard.

To keep his domestic and wild animals and his neighbors' out of his food crops of corn and potatoes and his cash crops of sugar cane and cotton the farmer built fences. Since nails and barbed wire were not yet available, he used pieux fencing, a rail and post fence with broad split rails pointed at each end so as to fit into holes in properly spaced vertical posts. ⁵ Some of the wealthier farmers, however, built yard fences, garden fences, and animal pens.

The farmer probably did not build his fences or work his crops alone. Slaves could be found in the fields walking behind the ox and plough, or wielding a hoe, spade or some other farm implement. Besides their obvious value as laborers, slaves represented an investment that could be quickly turned into cash or used as collateral if needed. The parish farmer on the average owned six slaves, usually a male, a female, and their offsprings. Two-thirds of the seventy-one inventories which listed slaves recorded from one to nine, but six was the most frequent number. The largest slave owner listed twenty-nine, and four other owned over twenty.

The slaves were valued at one-third to one-half of the owner's estate, yet slave cabins as such were not often mentioned in the inventories. Less than one-fifth of slave owners possessed even one cabin for their slaves. It would seem that the parish slave owners were impractical, if not downright foolish, in caring for their property, were it not for the carelessness in the listing of buildings found on the inventoried property. Some inventories enter each building separately, but others simply mention "plantation, improvements and/or buildings," an entry which makes it difficult to determine the number of buildings. More than likely the number and type of buildings owned is underestimated.

⁴ Daniel Dennett, Louisiana: As It Is, (New Orleans: Eureka Press, 1876), p. 79, describes Creole horses as a breed of short, stocky horses bred in Southwest Louisiana.

⁵ Lauren Post, Cajun Sketches, (Baton Rouge, 1962), p. 92.

This carelessness also is found in the listing of other buildings such as dwelling houses; kitchen; outhouses; hen houses; smoke houses; millhouses; and magazines (barns) generally used for storing corn, cotton, fodder or timber. It should not be assumed, however, that all the farmers, or even nearly everyone, had these buildings dotting his land. The average farmer probably had a dwelling house, a magazin, and one or two of the other buildings, only the wealthier farmer having all or nearly all of these buildings on his lands.

Farm buildings were usually constructed of cypress. Some of the farmers, the few who could afford it, used cherry or oak lumber, but cypress was a more plentiful and less expensive source of lumber. Logs, planks, posts, rails, and cut trees of cypress could be found in the yard or in a magazin of most properties. The farmer used cypress in constructing everything from buildings to household furniture. All these he made by hand so that it was not uncommon to find an assortment of woodworking tools in a magazin or in the house. He relied most on his carpenter's tools: a crosscut saw, an adz, a fro and a log chain.

Usually, the first thing the farmer built was his home. The typical home was made of logs plastered with mud and moss, ⁶ with cypress clapboard weatherboarding. The home cost approximately \$100.00, but, because of the discrepancy in inventory and auction entries, it is as difficult to estimate the worth of the houses as their number. The interior was furnished as simply as the outside was garnished. Heating was provided by a chimney and water by an outside well. Candles in candlesticks were scattered throughout the house to provide lighting.

The kitchen of the house usually contained a cherry or cypress table surrounded by a half-dozen or a dozen chairs. The kitchen and household chair was usually a straight back chair with a cowhide seat. ⁷ A few successions listed finer pieces of furniture, like that of Joseph Babineaux who had twelve fancy chairs, Jefferson Caffery, who had five rush-bottomed chairs and five Windsor chairs, and François Breau who owned twelve Windsor chairs. ⁸

⁶ Harry L. Griffin, History of Lafayette Parish, (Morgan City, La., 1923), p. 23.

⁷ Post, Cajun Sketches, p. 98

⁸ Succession Records, (1825-1835), Nos. 112, 138, 243.

The kitchen also held a cupboard, a food-safe, and perhaps a buffet. In the cupboard there was an assortment of pots, earthenware, bowls, frying pans, a Dutch oven, and skillets, and in the food-safe, potatoes, corn, flour, sugar, and coffee. The buffet contained the plates, cups and saucers, and eating utensils, usually silverware, in strange contrast to the simplicity of everything else listed in the inventories.

In the bedroom or bedrooms stood a bed made of moss stuffing covered with a homespun cotton sheet and blanket, usually set upon a bedstead. The better equipped beds also had a counterpane, mosquito bar, sideboard, pillows, and pillow cases. Against the walls storage pieces could be found: a cherry or cypress armoire, a bureau, a chest, and a trunk, used for clothing and personal items, such as a looking glass, a razor and accessories, and maybe a snuff box and snuff.

Jewelry was not often found among the farmer's personal effects. The very few who owned any usually had watches--six silver watches and three gold ones were mentioned out of 108. The only other inventory pieces of jewelry listed were a breast pin and a silver tobacco box.

There would probably be found in the living room a spinning wheel and a loom used by the farmer's wife to make cloth for clothing and blankets for her family. Most clothing was made of cotton-made and homespun, but two inventories itemized clothing, apparently because the type of clothing owned was exceptional. Jacques Sénéthier's inventory listed four checked shirts; two shirts; two pairs of pantaloons; a roundabout (a short, close jacket); a waistcoat; three handkerchiefs; a pair of shoes; and a hat.⁹ That of Jacques Kiecher included a cloth coat, four roundabouts, a coatee, five shirts, pantaloons, four handkerchiefs, two waist coats, a hat and a pair of shoes.¹⁰

The living room was furnished with an assortment of small tables and household chairs made of cypress and cherry. Mahogany pieces were scarce, found only in the homes of the wealthy and were not homemade pieces. The inventories studied listed only three arm-
 oires, one bedstead and one sideboard made of mahogany.

⁹ Ibid., No. 72.

¹⁰ Ibid., No. 76.

Judging from the inventories Lafayette Parish farmers had few means of entertainment. Very few musical instruments and little liquor were to be found in the homes of the parish farmers. In all the inventories sampled only three violins, one flute, and one clarinet were found. Liquor was listed in only seven inventories. Books were even scarcer than instruments and liquor. Only six inventories mentioned books (twice the Bible), suggesting a very low literacy rate among the parish residents. The parish farmer seems to have been a sober and somber individual, deriving his few pleasures from his work or family.

Shotguns and fusils--a type of musket--were commonly found in the inventories. These guns could serve the dual purpose of providing a variety in diet and serving as a distraction from everyday labors.

The farm families did not travel much, or far. To transport his family and bring his produce to the market the farmer usually owned an ox cart. Numerous references to ox yokes, irons and straps are found in the inventories which mention few saddles or harnesses. Transportation by horse was limited to those who could afford a caleche, a light, one-horse carriage with two wheels and either one or two seats. ¹¹

Water transportation was less common than land transportation in the parish. If the farmer used the waterways, he used a pirogue. The only other watercraft listed were a flat boat, a skiff, and a schooner, all owned by the same gentleman who was probably a merchant.

When the farmer packed up his produce either by pirogue or ox cart, he either took it to Vermilionville for sale or to one of the large planters as payment on a loan. Most of the transactions that took place in the parish were credit exchanges. The farmer rarely had cash in his possession. Only seven inventories had cash recorded in them: three entries for over \$350.00; two for \$100.00; and two under \$10.00. One-third of the inventories, however, entered either debts or credit extended, almost without exception transactions between two individuals. The debts were listed in figures, but without indications as to whether the debts represented loans or services rendered. The form of payment was not indicated so that it is impossible to determine whether in actual practice the exchanges were more similar to a barter system or to a monetary system.

¹¹ Webster's Dictionary, 2nd edition, 1945.

Yet, some form of commerce was taking place in the parish. The inventories indicate the presence of two merchants, Jefferson Caffery and François Marceaux; two blacksmiths, Dominique Broussard and Baird Caruthers; one cobbler, Jacques Kiecher; one leatherworker, Christen Manley; and one gentleman owning a sugar and corn mill and a cotton gin, Cyprien Arceneaux.¹² All of these had specialized goods or services to offer and, since only one listed enough livestock and farm implements to represent a source of income, they must have depended on their craft for survival.

The goods and services exchanged were probably often bartered for other goods and services, but it is not likely that all were. Some commercial interaction was taking place within the parish, and that the people had a choice as to whether they wanted to make or to buy certain items.

One should not infer from this commercial activity that the majority of the residents purchased the goods they needed. Lafayette Parish between the years 1825 to 1835 was basically a self-sufficient agrarian system--a system in which a close relationship existed between men and the land, and people led simple and demanding lives. Most of the people's energies were directed toward providing the necessities of life, leaving little time for frivolities or luxuries. The few large planters who provided the farmer with credit during hard times lived quite differently though they also depended ultimately on the land, just like the small farmer. And it seems that the land was beginning to produce enough wealth to support a middle class of artisans and merchants. This emerging class, judging from the seven craftsmen and merchants mentioned earlier, was probably composed of non-French newcomers.

Thus in the early nineteenth century, an influx of newcomers began to change the traditional agrarian society of Vermilionville, a pattern which continued into present day Lafayette.

QUERY

Homer S. Loyd, 2341 Norma Street, Port Arthur, Texas 77640, would like to know the parents of Francis Ernest Dartez, Sr., born ca. 1862 and married to Aspasia Faulk, ca. 1880. Was it Euariste Dartez, born ca. 1842 (age 8, in the 1850 census of Vermilion Parish) ?

¹² Succession Records, (1825-1835), Nos. 138, 150, 240, 98, 76, 56.

THE BOGIES LINGER
Bogies of the Carencro Area

Blanche M. Lewis

Welcome to Bogydom, a land peopled by hobgoblins and evil ones invoked especially to frighten the children. The tales told here, vividly remembered among some hundred teenagers, black and white, of Carencro, relate the activities of terrifying spirits all native of Southwest Louisiana. The list is formidable. First there is old Bogie Man himself; then there is the Tai-tai, the Couche Mal, the Loup Garotte and Conjuror, and do not forget, Madame Grand Doigt and the Fille Folle.

The Oxford English Dictionary defines a bogie as: "the evil one, the devil" or "a goblin, a person much dreaded". Funk and Wagnall claims a bogie is "a terrifying spirit of English folklore, of uncertain, but probably hobgoblinist, nature. It is usually thought of as 'it' and as being black. 'The Bogie Man will get you' is a common saying."

But what will the Bogie Man do with you when he gets you? And when and why will he come? In Acadiana it is believed that he may come and pull your toes if you are bad. Or he may cut off your toes, take you away, throw you in the big bayou, or steal you, and even, according to one informant, "cook you over an open fire and eat you medium rare". The Bogie Man comes only after dark. Beware! He will come if you don't keep still, if you don't go to bed, if you "don't get away from there", if you go outside after dark, if you don't go to sleep, if you don't listen, if you stay out too late, and most of all if you're bad in the daytime. The Bogie Man is a big black man who is ugly and mean. He is most feared by white children although some blacks know of him too.

The Tai-tai, (pronounced ta-ti) literally means "bug" in Acadian French. The Tai-tai is a giant bug, usually a roach, that comes to get Acadian children at night if they are bad. The image of a giant bug was so frightening that many children thought it was a monster and not a bug. The Tai-tai cuts off toes and eats bad children much as the Bogie Man. Like him, he comes after dark,

but the Tai-tai is usually feared by both black and white children of French backgrounds.

The Couche Mal is as known among black children as the Bogie Man among white children. ¹ Couche Mal (a French form of "bad sleep" adopted from a similar sounding African word of unknown origin) is an evil one who comes if you're bad, sits on your chest, and pushes on it to smother you. One informant pictured the Couche Mal as "a devil who comes and sits on your chest and sticks his pitchfork in your chest to smother you." In any case the Couche Mal can smother you only if you lie on your back. Every child is therefore warned to sleep on his side or on his stomach. If you have only been a little bad, the Couche Mal will only pull your toes all night so as to keep you awake and frighten you. One informant had a formula for chasing the Couche Mal away: "You put a chair by your bed and you put salt on the chair. When the Couche Mal comes, he will sit on the chair and the salt will evaporate him." Couche Mal is also associated with a curse, and some people believe the Couche Mal is one who curses you. He differs from the Bogie Man in that he preys upon bad adults as well as bad children and is therefore feared by grown-ups as well. The Couche Mal, who may be a carry-over from an African superstition, is known primarily among the blacks.

The Loup Garotte, the "strangling wolf", is even more sinister than the others. The Bogie Man, the Tai-tai and the Couche Mal prey on bad children, but the Loup Garotte does not discriminate. He will steal away both bad and good children alike. Half man, half wolf, the Loup Garotte is on the prowl on nights of a full moon. ² The Loup Garotte's turf is the countryside. Town children usually have never heard of him, but he is greatly feared by the black children of French background who live out in the country.

¹ The Couche Mal greatly resembles the Cauchemar described by Darrell Bourque "Cauchemar and Feu Follet" Louisiana Folklore Miscellany, II (1968), 69-84.

The Carencro children pronounced it "Couche-Mal" though one mentioned that one of his aunts spoke of the "Cauchemar". See also Patricia K. Rickels, "Some Accounts of Witch Riding", Louisiana Folklore Miscellany, II (1961), 1-17.

² The Loup Garotte is closely related to the Loup-Garou who also roams the country side. See Jean Sarrazin, Laura Kraus and Donald Krintzman, "The Werewolves of Bayou Lafourche", Louisiana Folklore Miscellany, II (1968), 34-44.

The Conjuror, (pronounced con-jur; conjon; or con-jo), comes from "to exercise" or "to conjure". The Conjuror is an "evil spirit that makes evil spells--it makes gris-gris." Any strange or unusual happenings around the countryside are credited to the Conjuror. If a crop dies just in one spot, for example, it is because of the Conjuror's gris-gris. One does not have to be bad to incur his wrath, but parents do threaten unruly children: "The Conjuror will come make gris-gris on you." Like the Couche Mal, the Conjuror threatens adults as much, if not more, than children. The Conjuror terrifies both blacks and whites, usually country people of French background.

Madame Grand Doigt, literally the "lady with the big fingers", comes after bad children with her long spindly fingers. In fact, all one sees are her long fingers and her mean old ugly face. She comes at night to get bad children, black and white alike.

The Fille Folle, "crazy lady", roams around at night, uttering her insane laughter. She haunts the countryside and preys on white country children. ³

Now that you've met the bogies, you know what to expect, particularly if you've been bad. If the Bogie Man doesn't get you, the Couche Mal will, or the Tai-tai, or perhaps Madame Grand Doigt.

QUERY

Mrs. N. W. Alexander, Route 5, Box 931, Orange Texas 77630, would like information about Marguerite Pivoto; daughter of Michel Pivoto and Opaline Broussard, who married St. Julien Kilkresse or Gilchrist; about Michel Pivoto's two sisters Margarita Pivoto who married Joseph Marie Landry on Dec. 28, 1783 and Maria Jeanne Pivoto who married Alexandre Hébert on Jan. 26, 1789. Maria was born on Sept. 9, 1771, St. James La. A daughter married a Pierre Le Ponte.

³ One informant mentioned that according to her mother, the Fille Folle carried a light and tries to lure her victims. Thus the Fille Folle seems related to the Feu Folet discussed by Darrell Bourque.

HOLY WEEK IN CATAHOULA

Karen Olivier Cowen

Catahoula is a small settlement of approximately three hundred families, thirty miles southeast of Lafayette. Often referred to as the "end of the line," Catahoula is an isolated community, many older members of which have never traveled out of the state and seldom leave the Catahoula area proper. It has therefore preserved many traditions and folkways.

Holy Week is a particularly rich hunting ground for traditions as became obvious in talking to a few major informants.

Holy Thursday is not only a day to attend church, but also the day when the women in the family gather in one kitchen to make "tarte à la bouillie", tomato pie, and, possibly, coconut and blackberry pie. "Tarte à la bouillie", a sweet dough custard pie, and tomato pie, made with tomato preserves, are favorites around Catahoula. In a rather poor community the "tarte" was cheap to make, requiring only flour, sugar, eggs, milk and vanilla; and so was the tomato pie in a town where every family had a garden and made preserves. Dozens of pies were made and set to cool until Good Friday.

On Good Friday, no one ate or drank anything until ten o'clock that morning. Some families still observe these customs, while others have discontinued the observance. The family of one informant strongly believes in the custom. At ten o'clock, the pies are eaten, with the whole family gathering to enjoy the product of Thursday's toil. After the pies are consumed, noon dinner is prepared, usually fried fish and fish courtbouillon. (P.B.) ¹

Few beliefs surround Good Friday. One is that one should not dig in the ground, ² Parsley, however, should be planted on that day to ensure its not going to seed. Parsley seeds were dropped on ground that had been prepared the day before and covered

¹ Details concerning the informants, designated by initials, will be found at the end of the article.

² The Frank C. Brown Collection of North Carolina Folklore shows that this belief is widespread.

with wet moss. ³ Men were not allowed to shave on that day, nor was anyone allowed to work.

Holy Saturday was another busy day, when the family boiled and colored eggs. Eggs were dyed with coffee, moss, leaves, clovers and materials, the coloring substance being either wrapped around the egg or boiled with the egg. Cakes were baked and much of Sunday dinner was prepared ahead of time.

On Easter Sunday, the high point of the day was attending mass in a new outfit. The new clothes were often quite simple, but most valued. One informant explained that she made a dress for each of her daughters and one for herself however scarce the money. (L. B.) Two informants declared that no matter what the weather, the new dress was worn with pride. (D. O.; H. V.)

After mass an Easter egg hunt took place, with "bosqueing" or cracking eggs a popular game. The children knocked eggs and the winner acquired the loser's cracked egg. Men also "bosqued" the eggs and bet on them. Guinea eggs and goose eggs were much sought after because their shells are tougher than chicken eggs. ⁴

With so many eggs around, it seemed natural to prepare food with eggs, and potato salad made with the cracked Easter eggs could indeed be found on every table. Chichen Fricassée and rice dressing were other traditional Easter fare. With an abundance of cakes, Easter Sunday dinner was a huge feast compared to ordinary meals.

Making pies, dying eggs, preparing dinners, making new dresses and attending church services made a Hold Week complete for the people of Catahoula. Modern conveniences, frozen foods, and changes in Church laws are contributing to the decline of the inherited customs which may not survive another generation.

³ Frank Brown Collection and Hilda Roberts' "Louisiana Superstitions" noted this belief concerning the planting of parsley.

⁴ Puckett in his Folk Beliefs of the Southern Negro mentions that egg cracking is a common custom among Negroes and whites in England, Egypt and Persia.

GOOD FRIDAY PIES

Tarte à la Bouillie

To make crust, take: 3 cups sifted flour; 1 teaspoon baking powder; 1 teaspoon salt; 1/2 cup sugar; 1/2 cup shortening; 1 egg, slightly beaten; 1/2 cup milk.

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder, salt, sugar, and sift again. Cut in shortening. Combine egg and milk. Add to flour mixture and stir until soft dough is formed. Roll out. Place in pie plate. Flute edges to seal to plate. Save extra dough to make strips for top.

To make the filling, take: 3/4 cup sugar; 1/4 cup cornstarch OR 1/2 cup flour; few grains salt. Blend together until smooth. Add gradually 2 cups scalded milk. Cook in double boiler until thick, then add 3 slightly beaten egg yolks. Continue cooking two minutes. Stir in 3 tablespoons margarine, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Pour into unbaked pie shell and place pastry strips over custard. Bake at 350°-375° for 30-35 minutes or until crust is done. Serve pie cold.

Note: Be careful when adding eggs to mixture. It is best to put small amount of the hot custard mixture in egg bowl first, beat eggs with hot mixture, then add the eggs.

Tomato Pie

Make a double crust. Mix together: One large can of whole tomatoes OR several fresh tomatoes; sugar to taste, and a small amount of cornstarch.

Cook mixture until thick. Pour mixture into pie shell. Cover with second crust and seal edges. Bake at 350° for 30 minutes or until crust is brown.

INFORMANTS

A. B. -- Alvin Bonin (45 ?), White. Catholic. Resident since birth.

E. B. -- Mrs. Edwin Borel (68 ?), White. Catholic. Moved to Catahoula when young girl.

M. B. -- Marshal Blanchard, (27?), White. Catholic. Resident since birth.

- L. B. -- Mrs. Lucien Borel (68 ?), White. Catholic. Moved to Catahoula when very young.
- P. B. -- Percy Bourque (46 ?), White, Catholic. Catahoula resident since birth. Family of informant often referred to as "pillars of the Church".
- H. D. -- Mrs. Harry Doucet (42 ?), White. Catholic. Catahoula resident since birth.
- A. L. -- Angest Latiolais (72 ?), White. Catholic. Family of informant among earliest settlers. Very religious-minded.
- D. O. -- Mrs. Douglas Olivier (49 ?), White. Catholic. Catahoula resident since birth.
- H. V. -- Mrs. Husville Verret (68), White, Catholic. Moved to Catahoula as a child. Family among earliest settlers.
-

GRIS-GRIS

Louise Darnall

The Louisiana Black not only has superstitions, but gris-gris as well. Sometimes all that is required for the gris-gris is words with proper timing. In a game of marbles when the opponent takes his shot, you yell "gris-gris" and quickly make a little cross in the marble ring and if the marble is missed there is much satisfaction that the gris-gris did not fail.

To gris-gris someone, simply say:

L'appe vini, li grand zombie
L'appe vini, pour toi gris-gris

He is coming, the big zombie
He is coming, to gris-gris you.

To get rid of someone mean to you, get some black candles and go to the cemetery. Light a candle in front of nine tombs, turn your back and hit the ninth tomb as hard as you can and say "Oh, Lawd, remove this stumblin' block from my path." In nine days your enemy will either die or leave you alone.

Glenn R. Conrad

City Plaza

Sunday, January 20, 1974

It was on a day very much like this one, back in 1779, that the primeval silence along these bayou banks was interrupted by the slow, rhythmic sounds of paddles splashing in and out of the muddy waters. The canoes they pushed forward carried men and women to a spot but a short distance from here. And when they had come ashore, they called the place New Iberia.

Out town was just a young whippersnapper when one day in 1803 her people ceased being French colonials and became American citizens. The first test of their devotion to the new republic was not long in coming, for in January 1815 word spread through the Teche country that a British army was advancing on New Orleans. Young men of our town joined those of neighboring towns marching toward the endangered city, but when they arrived the sound of cannon, bagpipes and squirrel guns had already died away.

In the years that followed the town prospered and many had fallen into a routine, when suddenly one day in 1830 its people were summoned to the bayou by a strange hissing, puffing, bellowing sound. The steamboat had arrived, and an era began.

Soon New Iberia was a bustling commercial center, pulsating to the sounds of escaping steam, roustabout songs, dancehall laughter and evening prayers. Then, the same steamboats which brought the new prosperity to town began to carry her young men away. To the sound of soft sobs and choked goodbyes, they went off toward far-away or little known places called Shiloh, Port Hudson and Irish Bend.

When the tragedy that was the War Between the States finally ended, New Iberians thanked God for their deliverance,

* These remarks were made by Mr. Conrad at the presentation ceremonies of the Bilingual Historical Markers at New Iberia, on January 20, 1974.

picked up their tools and began to build anew. They built not only for their shelter or for their welfare, but also for their political future, and in 1868 Iberia Parish was born.

Scarcely anyone noted that the town was 100 years old in 1879, for New Iberians were too excited by a new sound, a man's voice calling "All Aboard". Young men soon went down to the depot, waved good-bye to friends and relatives, and rode off in trains to join other young men in the Spanish-American War. New Iberia is proud that one of her sons is presently the State Commander of the Spanish-American War Veterans.

As the old century was drawing to a close, tragedy struck at the heart of New Iberia when on a warm October night in 1899 the sound of crackling fire was heard as it devoured most of the business district. There may have been those who would have suggested that the Queen was finished, her very heart reduced to a pile of ashes, but on the morrow of the disaster, a new rhythm was heard as hammers and saws and masonry tools--and people--created a new town. Indeed, the old lady, far from having succumbed, was rising in glory.

The new century brought new-fangled things to New Iberia. There were those awkward horseless contraptions, the incandescent bulb, the miracle of the telephone. But the new century also welcomed a new high school, new churches, a new post office, new businesses, a theatre and new homes. The town was spreading out, so much so that one morning New Iberians awoke to a new sound: "clang, clang, clang," and a trolley car moved down Main Street toward Jeanerette. Town and country were drawing together.

Not long afterward a knot of young men stood before a poster of a bearded man in a top hat who pointed a finger at them and said, "I want you". There was another war. Some people said it was the war to end all wars. New Iberians did their part to achieve that ideal, and when the soldiers returned from the deathly silent battlefields of Europe, they took their places in the life of the community.

They reared their children and together at night they sat around a small black box that stuttered and stammered and occasionally uttered a word. They thrilled to the images cast upon the silver screen and marveled at the sound of one of those images singing "Mammy."

Their children went off to another war in Europe and in far-away Asia, and when it was nearly over some of them heard the most awesome sound ever created by man -- the splitting of atoms. Their grandchildren fought in Korea and Vietnam, and when the sound of those conflicts died away, these young men came home and together with their wives and their children began to build. . .

But, wait a minute, isn't this us, our town in our times? We need not herald our deeds, for posterity is our judge. Let us, therefore, seize this moment to remember, if in only a small way, the deeds of those New Iberians who, over the past two centuries, have made our town truly "La reine de Teche" -- the queen city of the Teche.

THE PASTORS OF CHATAIGNIER AND EUNICE

Compiled by Father Donald J. Hebert

<u>PASTOR</u>	<u>YEARS IN EUNICE</u>	<u>DIED</u>
Rev. Olivier Bre	1869-1880 11 years	1907
Rev. Blaise Branche	1800-1891 11 years	1918
Rev. Charles Clark	1892-1896 4 years	
Rev. Alfred Bacciochi	1896-1905 9 years	
The church was moved from Chataignier to Eunice on Dec. 28, 1905.		
Rev. Louis Laroche	1905-1910 5 years	1941
Rev. Célestin M. Chambon	1910-1916 6 years	
Rev. Frederick W. Bosch ¹	1916-1918 2 years	1953
Rev. Edmond Daull	1918-1930 12 years	Dec. 5, 1949
Rev. Auguste Baudizzone ²	1930-1933 3 years	May 5, 1933
Rev. Alphonse Martel	1933-1956 23 years	Dec. 7, 1959
Rev. Jules A. Jeanmard	1956-1972 16 years	Dec. 25, 1972
Rev. Harry E. Benefiel	1973-	

¹ He left Eunice to become a chaplain in World War I.

² Had been a missionary in Africa before coming to Eunice.

ESTIMATE OF LANDS AND SLAVES

Return of the Lands and Slaves of the County of Opelousas
for the year 1800

Contributed by Harold Préjean

Situation	Propreeters (sic) names	no. acres	value	slaves
Grande Prairie				
	Jean Louis Fontenot	800	1800	6
	Joseph Lamirande	200	200	
	Louis Simon St. L.	200	250	
	Raine Bouvet	320	400	
	Jacques Lafleur	320	400	3
	Alexandre Bte. Fontenot	420	600	5
	Nicolas Deshautels	220	350	2
	Jean Bte. Lafleur	360	900	5
	Pierre Bte. Fontenot	720	1000	7
	Augustin Berjat	160	150	
	Wm. Darby	350	350	2
	Wm. Jakson	320	500	
	Henry Fontenot	240	500	1
	Pierre Bellevue Fontenot	480	1000	7
	Pierre B. Fontenot			
	Junior	120	150	
	Laurent B. Fontenot	120	150	
	Pierre Doucet	1400	1600	4
	Pierre Aucoin	80	100	
	Simon Hook	240	250	
	Me. Claude Guilliory	120	150	
	Roza Frères	160	250	
	Jean Ponsonny	500	500	
	Noel Souvalo	1960	1250	7
	Jean Bte. Souvalo Junior	120	350	1

Situation	Proprietors names	no.		
		acres	value	slaves
	Etienne Souvalo	120	250	
	Louis Souvalo	120	250	
	Hillaire Bordelon	105	200	2
	Louis Guilliory Jean	360	500	1
	W ^e Fuselier	1120	1400	13
	Honore Fuselier			1
	Louis Fuselier			1
	Charles Fuselier			1
	M ^e Dubuisson			1
	Aurore Fuselier			2
	François Heraut	1200	700	
	D ^r Vitrac	160	150	
	François Claimont	200	200	
	François Casanoeve	80	100	
	Louis Cormier	1433	1550	3
	Ve Despos			2
	Joseph Bolieu	80	100	
	Antoine Anselin	169	200	
	Joseph Campan	40	50	
	Babel Lamirande	100	100	
	Henry Bonrau	200	350	
	Ve Bte Lafleur	140	200	
	Nanette Laviolette	120	200	
	Louise Nanette	120	200	
	J ⁿ Bte Rougeau	20	50	
	Jacques Deshautels N L	120	200	
	Joaquin Ortega	600	800	1
	Joseph Lavigne	200	200	
	Michel Janis	420	700	1
	Joseph R. Fontenot	3040	6000	18
	Philippe R. Fontenot	200	500	
	Adam Tate	360	600	2
	Jean Francois Ortega	200	500	
	Francois Pitre Junior	750	1000	2
	Nicolas Simon M. L.	1600	2800	7
	Michel Papillion	464	250	
	Jean Jacques Roussau	200	200	
	François Armand M. L.	320	200	

Situation	Proprietors names	no. acres	value	slaves
	Emanuel Meunier	400	1000	1
	Maximilien Deshautels	250	700	
	Louis Guilliory	1200	1600	5
	Ve Pierre Guilliory	200	400	
	Simon Fontenot	360	700	
	Augustin Guilliory	480	1100	
	Joseph Guilliory	800	450	5
	Charles Viger	150	300	1
	Maturin Aucoin	264	250	
	Pierre Forest	600	900	
	Laurant Dupré	800	1150	4
	Pierre Joubert fils	1200	1500	1
	François Pitre	1074	1800	11
	Succession Ridau			4
	Florantin Poirot	5080	7000	39
	Joseph Andrepont	950	1400	2
	Jaques Dupre	2070	1800	11
	Louis Brion M. L.	400	400	
	Garrigues Flaujac	640	1050	9
	Louis Beler Fontenot	720	1000	5
	Jean B ^{te} Jenson	480	600	
	Jean Jenson			2
	Jacques B ^{te} Fontenot	1000	1000	1
	Augustin Beler Fontenot	2000	3700	15
	J ⁿ B ^{te} Rivière	768	1900	6
	Antoine Dupré	600	790	3
	Solastie Roy	600	600	
	Louis Deville	730	300	
	V ^e Etienne Deville	215	100	
	B ^{te} Demarais	340	350	
	Jean Bellerose Joubert	320	350	
	Jacques Fontenot	1080	1300	
	Joseph S. B ^{te} Doucet	120	150	2
	V ^e Louis Fontenot	800	800	
	Paul Fontenot	640	400	
	Joseph Blanpin	200	150	
	Simon B. Fontenot	200	150	
	W ^e Odoneguin	800	900	
	W ^m Georges Knox	402	750	

Situation	Proprietors names	no.	value	slaves
		acres		
	Pierre B ^{te} Viderines	480	800	
	Cadet Dejan Boidoré	7056	1800	
	B ^{te} Felix	220	300	
	Etienne Viderines	200	250	
	Charles Fontenot	480	600	
	Henry B ^e Fontenot	280	400	
	J ⁿ B ^{te} Souvalo	280	400	2
	Godefroy Souvalo	360	550	2
	Jeanne Molieres N. L.	40	50	
	Jhon McDaniel	3240	3200	
	Nicolas Bordelon	560	800	
	Jhon McGlaughlen	200	350	
	Philippe J ⁿ L ^s Fontenot	2250	2500	4
	Louis Soto	1600	800	
	V ^e Prou Fontenot	600	350	
	James Tell	320	300	
	Simon Burnain	640	600	
	V ^e Christophe Tell	880	850	
	Joseph Willis	480	500	7
	William Bundik	3200	2000	
	Jhon Hay	1200	1200	
	Thomas Donford	640	700	
	Denis McDaniel	1780	1200	
	Franklin Thomas	480	600	
	Rodgers McPiter	240	250	
	Joseph R. Fontenot			
	Junior	600	300	
	Jhon Campell	640	350	
	François Fontenot	400	600	
	Louis Blanpin	400	250	
	Patrik McAuly	400	250	
	Elira Bouchenell	640	350	
	Clark Barton	600	300	
	Corkins and McDaniel	400	400	
	Jhon Corkins	640	400	
	James Campell	400	300	
	Samuel Reed	400	300	

Situation	Propreter's names	no. acres	value	slaves
	Nathaniel West	400	300	
	Wiver and Ficher	1000	700	
	Joseph Lum	400	300	
	L ^s Fontenot	6840	7000	37
	V ^e Percy	2520	1000	
	Peggy Ficher	640	400	
	Daniel Clark	8000	4000	
	Nicolas Forestall	3200		
	Alexandre Declouet	2910	1400	
	Michel Hernandez	640	400	
	Henery Hargroeders	2560	2000	
	Noel Vasseur fils	500	600	
	Michel Lacaze	400	200	
	Valery Guilliory	80	100	
	J ⁿ Bte Pierre Manuel	180	200	
	W ⁿ Martin	40	50	
	A ⁿ e Bte Fontenot	280	300	2
	Louis Cart	480	500	
	M ^e Malvau			2
	François Guilliory	120	200	
	Joseph Marchall	400	400	
	François Brigniac	240	300	
	Cezar Archenard	1100	600	
	Louis Fontenot Junior	640	950	4
	Succession Lagotray	1600	1600	
	Eugène LeDoux	240	240	
	Samuel Laughlen	200	200	
	César Hanchett	340	350	1
	Jhon Capman	640	600	
	V ^e Viderines			1
	Gullbert Sowet M L			1
	M ^e V ^e Poincy	480	250	
	François LeDoux			1
	Jh Sylvin	80	100	
Bellevue	Joseph Sabot	200	400	
	Sucession De P ^s Lor- mand	240	750	
	Marie Simien	2924	3200	

Situation	Proprietors names	no.	value	slaves
		acres		
	Blaise Brasseux	440	1800	6
	Bte David	2000	3200	
	Veuve Joseph Landry	2400	3000	11
	François Richard	370	800	
	Ve Victor Richard	840	1600	6
	V ^e Hubert Janin	72	200	
	Anaclet Cormier	200	1600	7
	V ^e Cormier	1400	1600	9
	Jean Bte Richard	390	1200	
	Louis Chasseret	480	500	4
	Succession Despaur	1000	2000	
	Jean Bte Figurant			
	Junior	200	400	
	Hubert Janin	376	900	
	Fabien Richard	229	700	
	Louis Villier	168	800	12
	Honoré DeLachaise	120	1600	4
	Nathaniel Cochran	1880	2500	
	Luncy Mollier	144	400	
	Louaillier Frères	170	1600	8
	Joseph Roy	240	1500	6
	Joseph Wable	240	1200	
	Ve Michel Bordelon	240	1200	
	Juliana Thomas	280	1500	
	Joseph Roy Junior	320	800	3
	Louis Fouriac	320	1200	9
	Michel Wable	240	800	2
	Etienne Lamorandière			6
	Etienne Lamorandière			
	Junior	1120	1650	13
	Georges King	3740	6000	14
	Joseph Parot	1398	700	
	Wm Moor	12	700	
	Charles Barre	9000	12000	11
	Davy Chirurgien	10	800	
	Ane Belaitre	342	500	2
	Placide Bossier	2	100	
	Henry Lastrapes	1316	5000	17

Situation	Proprietors names	no.	value	slaves
		acres		
	Lemelle Frères	800	2500	11
	Veuve Bateau	80	200	
	V ^e Caron	1120	2500	
	Jean Collins	2730	5500	23
	A ⁿ e Lambert	2220	8000	15
	François Duplaissis	1000	2200	
	Jean Gallo	120	250	
	Barthélemy Dejan	4240	12000	28
	Joseph Gradenigo	600	1000	7
	François Bertain	160	400	
	Veuve Jean Reed	560	1200	2
	Nicolas Vassour	160	300	
	François Batau	80	200	
	Louis Lalande	240	300	
	B ^{te} Bassini	240	300	
	Pierre Joubert père	880	1200	11
	Cornelius Woorhis	200	500	2
	Ve Flamand	2	300	1
	Jean Gradenigo	1140	2200	10
	Antoine Nézat	1200	2500	6
	Daniel Zeringues	1200	2000	3
	W. Luk Collins	2440	2500	4
	Théophile Collins	3770	8000	20
	Marie Hsaunaud	70	250	
	Théophile Elmer	1476	1500	3
	Wm Schilds	2408	7900	2
	Michel Prud-hum père	1760	5000	15
	Martin Donato	2888	6300	23
	François Lemelle	160	900	1
	Georges Bolard	1040	1800	3
	Joseph Andres	7240	12000	43
	Robert Rodgers	1120	300	8
		2380	2800	
	Ve. Donato	450	1200	4
	Louis Buhot	800	600	5
	J ⁿ B ^{te} Figurant père	876	2000	8
	Succession V ^e Bois - doré	9600	3000	

Situation	Proprietors names	no.		
		acres	value	slaves
	V ^e G. L. Debordes			2
	Maret Collins			1
	Louis Guillory M. L.	560	1200	
	Wm Collins	760	1100	
	V ^e Hollier	1696	3100	12
	Eliza Owen	640	300	
	Louis Boisdoré	3200	1600	
	Martin Cammarsac	120	100	
	Visin Lebleu	320	500	
	Jean Boureque			3
	Michel Lavergne			3
	Jn Louis Robin	200	450	2
	Valéry Roy	700	1400	8
	Alexandre Lezat	820	1500	7
	François Frugé	160	100	
	Joseph Savoy	400	300	
	Jhon Fear	400	600	1
	Louis Touailler	640	300	
	James Reed	2	1500	2
	Nathaniel Badgers	35	400	
	Jhon Dinsmon	566	1400	
	James Forman	480	250	
	Benjamin Going	400	400	
	Burnell Topting	1080	600	
	Henry Jhonson	640	300	
	Charles Miller	200	400	
	V ^e Jean Savoy	560	1800	
	Philippe Winfru	320	300	
	Francis A Watts	240	1000	
	Joseph Yacum			10
	Richard Slaughter			
	Nicolas Devyer	600	300	
	V ^e Joseph Bourg	1200	1600	6
	Louis Lavergne	480	1300	4
	Louis Lavergne Junior	360	1000	
	Sylvin Saunier	942	1000	4
	Jhon Andres	1120	2000	3
	V ^e Sylvin Saunier	606	1600	8

Situation	Proprietors names	no.	value	slaves
		acres		
	Charles Saunier	160	450	1
	Pierre Thibaud	400	1200	
	Cyril Thibaud	400	800	
	Louis Richard	920	1700	2
	Olivier Richard	120	600	3
	Jean Bte Grangé	960	700	
	Joseph Armand	1200	600	
	Rose	1600	800	
	Joseph Frédéric	800	400	
	James Still	1280	5500	26
	Patrik Gurrutt	480	300	
	Jean Bte Guilliory			
	M. L.	1120	800	
	Jean Fruger	80	150	
	Wm Moor	80	150	
	Frédéric Miller	620	400	
	Pierre Courville	120	150	
	Baptiste Lejeune	280	200	
	Joseph Lejeune	360	250	
	Joseph Lejeune Père	1040	1200	7
	Blaise Lejeune	280	300	
	Wm Hay	200	200	
	Charles Lacaze Junior	600	400	
	Jhon Lee	640	450	
	Augustin Fruger	200	200	
	Noel Roy	200	200	
	Michel Lacaze	300	250	
	Arnauld Ramard	500	600	7
	Joseph Morice	200	150	
	Jean Miller	400	300	
	Jean Pierre Donat	480	300	
	Ve Jean Bte Darbonne	400	300	2
	Ve Pierre Doucet	400	700	12
	Valéry Donato	400	200	
	François Durozien	240	300	
	Ve Bismer	960	1200	4
	Wm Link	400	400	
	Anseme Lejeune	520	450	

ESTIMATE OF LANDS AND SLAVES

Situation	Propreeters names	no. acres	value	slaves
	Georges Book	200	300	
	Michel Carrières	820	700	3
	Charles Trahan	600	500	
	Charles Lacaze père	400	400	1
	Philippe Lacaze	400	400	2
	Ustache Maurau	240	250	
	Joseph Guilliory M. L.	1000	500	
	V ^e Mondon	1280	1800	3
	V ^e Lathiolais	720	600	
	Michel Blunchett	80	150	
	Louis Leger	600	800	
	V ^e Jacob Harman	400	600	
	Henery Raper	800	1000	2
	Wm Hayes	320	400	
	Bosman Hayes	800	1200	6
	Jacob Harman Junior	1440	1800	2
	Jhon Hayes	400	550	
	Jhon Clark	640	900	
	Benjamain Robert	640	800	
	Georges Forman	640	900	1
	Salomon Cole	640	900	
	James Cole	480	500	
	Joseph Mallet	480	600	
	David Harman	640	700	
	Jacob Wilch	640	800	
	Jhon Clark	640	1000	1
	Hillaire Doucet	200	300	
	Joseph Matt	200	350	
	Michel Ledoux	400	600	
	Rosaly Malvaud M. L.	600	500	
	Etienne Daigle	480	650	1
	Jean B ^{te} Chiasson	480	650	
	Simon Belard P.	480	900	6
	Joseph Daigle	1680	2000	2
	Michel Prud-horn Jr.	600	600	4
	Jhon McClailand	400	600	4
	Robert Taylor	1691	7000	14
	Ve Ant ^{ne} Langlois	520	2500	3
	Ve Carrières	240	900	10

Situation	Proprietors names	no. acres	value	slaves
	Ane Chenier	400	2200	10
	Jhon Debaillon	480	2600	3
	Cavalier	2140	2800	
	Pierre Carrières	800	400	1
		180	600	
	Antoine Paillet	360	1200	3
	Gédéon fils	240	1000	6
	McKoy	460	1500	1
	Peter Oconor	700	900	
	Lvan Oconor			
	Coulon Viller	116	600	5
	Walter Mc Morris	640	600	
	David Panell	500	1000	
	Nemesi Bossier	201	800	3
	Frances Darby	60	100	
	Daniel Sutton	640	300	
		1242	1000	
	Jhon Thomson Jr.	3200	3200	1
	Christopher Adams	3200	3200	
	Samuel McInteir	3	1200	
	Bellan Reynald	1	450	
	Guilbet Forgeron	1	200	
Grand Cautau	Jean B ^{te} Stelly	200	1000	5
	Miller	400	300	
	B ^{te} Stelly	1040	3000	15
	Jhon Falt	60	250	
	Paul Boutin	1820	1200	5
	Binjamain Smith	720	1500	12
	Charles Smith	7340	1000	32
	Andreas March	400	900	
	Jhon Taylor	200	800	
	Jhon March	440	700	3
	François Savoy	320	650	
	Pierre Potier	340	800	3
	Augustin Bouderau	490	600	
	Jean Bouderau	300	600	
	Pierre Chrétien	4460	5500	28

ESTIMATE OF LANDS AND SLAVES

Situation	Proprietors names	no.	value	slaves
		acres		
	Bte Richard	1000	900	
	Joseph Venable	300	600	
	Paul Leger	400	800	
	Sylvestre Mouton	1680	1400	
	Jn Guilbau	677	1000	
	Dominique Prejan	180	250	
	Jhon Leger	449	500	
	Jn Bapte Mourin	400	500	
	Samuel Fuselier M. L.	740	900	8
	Marie Frozard	800	800	1
	Jn Bte Castille	1000	1500	13
	Emanuel Castille	600	1200	10
	Ve François Stelly	2480	3000	36
	François Robin Junior	200	500	2
	Ve Roquigni			1
	Guillaume Lalande	780	500	
	Paul Terio	200	400	
	Augustin Gradenigo	400	1000	4
	Jn Bte Neraut	400	1200	21
	Antoine Lanolos	200	500	
	André Neraut	400	1200	11
	Ve James Mollins	120	300	
	Amant Cormier			
	Wm Jhonson			
	Victorin Roman			
	James Roman		1200	4
	Jn Bte Lalande	400	800	4
	Jn Bte Mayer	80	300	
	André Mayer	400	1500	13
	Alexis Hays	80	200	
	André Mark	240	800	
	Louis Belestre	480	1000	5
	Jn François Mesnill	4240	8000	
	François Robin père	1760	3900	8
	Bte Meuillion M. L.	1280	3000	13
	Valerien Auzanne	560	2000	3
	Marie Jeanne Lemelle	560	2500	5
	Ve Pierre Dio	240	400	

Situation	Proprietors names	no. acres	value	slaves
	Joseph Balguet	480	800	13
	Robert Burlergh	710	2000	
	Threse Laurant	480	800	
	Wm Louis	407	250	
	A Babbins	232	150	
	Michel Leger	1040	500	
	Cochran and Rheu	1200	600	4
	Ve Balthazar Mark	120	300	
	Michel B Stelly	240	400	
	Jn B ^{te} Mark	400	800	7
Plakemines	Wm Wikoff	11772	7000	64
	Wm Wikoff, Jr.	1600	800	
	David Shoutte	120	100	
	Darius Stugruve (?)	360	250	
	Wm Gullchrist	640	400	
	Barile Lynchumt	400	300	
	Wm Pratter	200	150	
	Thomas Bervik	1040	800	
	Jhon Lyons	640	400	
	Jhon Lyons Jr.	370	200	
	Gabriel Lyons	370	200	
	Jhon Colman	640	400	
	Benjamin Spell	640	400	
	Robin Barow	640	400	
	James McClelland	400	600	4
	Jhon Clark	640	700	
	James Durman	400	400	
	Joseph Durman	400	400	
	Thomas Huttonson	800	500	
	Thomas Huttonson Jr.	800	500	
	Francis Huttonson	1040	800	
	Butcher LeBlanc	3400	1600	
	Martin Duratde	6960	9600	
	Jean Mouton	800	400	
	Benjamin Poster	1440	1000	
	Romond Jhonson	801	800	4
	Pierre Arsenaux	277	150	
	François Carmouche	277	150	
	François Arsenaux	277	150	

Situation	Proprietors names	no. acres	value	slaves
	Cyprien Arsenaux	277	150	
	Henry Hubert	338	200	
	Alexandre Arsenaux	277	150	
	François Bouté	1000	2000	
	Lemuel Sloan	400	800	
	David Guidery	400	2000	12
	Raphael S. H. Smith	1600	800	
	André Martin	5000	2000	
	V ^e Declouet	800	300	
	Neuville Déclouet	800	300	
	Brogné Déclouet	800	300	
	Faverot Déclouet	800	300	
	Chevallier Declouet	800	300	
	John Clay	1600	400	
	Michel Cormier	240	150	
	Jhon Bernard	400	800	
	Dominique Babinau	400	800	
	Paul Tibaudau	400	800	

1 September 1809

A True Return

Theo Elmer

Charles Guilbeau 400 800

Widow Babinau 400 800

Garrigues Flaujac

Joaquin Ortega

QUERY

Mrs. N. W. Alexander, Route 5, Box 931, Orange, Texas 77630, would like to hear from a descendant of Louise Pivoteau, (Pivoto, Pivautau), daughter of Michel Pivoto and Apaline Broussard born May 2, 1797; married Cyprien Granger, February 4, 1812, at St. Martinville, La. Children: Jean-Baptiste, Giles, and Louise.

Mary Elizabeth Sanders

François C  zar Boutt   was the son of Andr   Claude Boutt   and his wife, Fran  oise Bodin, dite Miragouine, who came to Attakapas from the Mobile area. He married Marie-Th  r  se Degruis in St. Martin of Tours Catholic Church, St. Martinville, La. 12 July 1778.¹

His succession was opened in Iberville Parish and St. Mary Parish on the same day, October 8, 1827. The will had been signed at his home in St. Mary Parish on May 16, 1826 and probated in Iberville Parish on September 25, 1827. His succession in Iberville Parish indicates that he died September 3, 1827 at the residence of his son-in-law, Charles Meyer, in that parish, where he may have been visiting or he may have moved following the death of his wife who had predeceased him. Her succession was opened in St. Mary Parish only at the same time as her husband's.

Fran  ois-C  zar Boutt   and Marie-Th  r  se Degruis had four children, Fran  ois-C  zar, Marie-Hortense, Marie-Th  r  se, and Antoine. Fran  ois-C  zar Boutt  , fils, born May 19, 1780, signed a marriage contract on January 5, 1803 in St. Martin Parish with Marie-Louise C  leste Gonsoulin, a native of Attakapas, born September 9, 1780 to Jean-Fran  ois Gonsoulin and Marie-Louise-C  leste de la Gautrais.² Marie-Louise-C  leste Gonsoulin died

¹ Jane Guillory Billeaud and Leona Trosclair David, "Annotated 1774 Census of Attakapas Post" in George Bodin, Selected Church Records (n. p. , 1966) p. 44.

² St. Martin Parish Original Acts, Book 21, folio 159.

around 1839 in St. Martin Parish where her succession was opened December 21, 1839. ³ This couple had fourteen children:

1. François-César Boutté, Jr.--born in September of 1803; ⁴ died June 11, 1843 in St. Martin Parish; succession opened July 25, 1843; married but once to Marie-Emélite Decoux on February 28, 1828; three children.
2. Marie-Céleste Boutté--born April 7, 1805; died intestate ca. December 10, 1858 in Lafayette Parish; succession opened on December 13, 1858; ⁵ married but once to Auguste Cesar who predeceased his wife; no children.
3. Marie-Aimée Boutté--born on April 28, 1806; probably no issue.
4. Joseph-Zénon Boutté, Sr.--born September 10, 1807; died on December of 1863 in St. Martin Parish; succession opened September 24, 1864; ⁶ married but once to Julie Celina Bonin; ten children.
5. Paul-Emile Boutté--born June 1, 1809; died ca. December 21, 1856; no succession; married but once to Celina LeBlanc; seven children.
6. Archille Boutté--born October 31, 1810; died September 11, 1878, New Orleans; no succession; married but once to Asema LeBlanc; five (?) children.
7. Charlotte Boutté--born August 5, 1812; no record.
8. Joseph-Terrence Boutté--born March 12, 1814, died ca. 1880, Iberia Parish; succession opened Iberia Parish January 6, 1882; ⁷ married but once, to Marie Delonie Romero, on April 30, 1850; eleven children.
9. Marie-Clélie Boutté--born January 23, 1815; died intestate ca. 1895 in Iberia Parish; no succession; married but once to Camille Jean Bérard; one child.
10. Marie-Zoë-Célémeène Boutté--born July 1, 1817, died intestate(?) ca. August 2, 1911, Iberia Parish; no succession; married but once to Alexandre Decoux on March 6, 1838; eight children.

³ St. Martin Parish. Estate no. 897.

⁴ St. Martin Parish. Probate no. 1003.

⁵ Lafayette Parish. Probate no. 863.

⁶ St. Martin Parish. Probate no. 1863.

⁷ Iberia Parish. Succession no. 370.

11. Octave Boutté-- born February 15, 1820, died ca. March 3, 1873, Iberia Parish; no succession; married but once, to Sophie-Azélie Gonsoulin who died intestate ca. 1903 in Iberia Parish; no succession; nine children.

12. Elizabeth-Coralie Boutté-- born May 1, 1824, died intestate May 15, 1904, New Iberia; no succession; married but once to Clerville Toutaint Patin, who died November 20, 1901 (at 75 years of age); seven children.

13. Caroline-Virginia Boutté-- died ca. 1890 at Edna, Jackson County, Texas; no succession; married twice: to William Bibson, July 28, 1841 and had three children; to Léonce Broussard on December 10, 1849 and had two children.

14. Joseph Vilear Boutte-- probably died in St. Martin Parish after 1850; no further record. ⁸

A daughter, Marie-Hortense Boutté, signed a marriage contract in St. Martin Parish on July 2, 1806 ⁹ with Achile Bérard, son of Jean-Baptiste Bérard and his wife, Anne Broussard. They had four children: Achile Bérard and Achile-Camille Bérard, who were minors in 1821; Jean-Baptiste Bérard; and Mathilde Bérard who married Henri Frédéric de Périer, M. D. The succession of Hortense Bérard's first husband, Achile Bérard is only partially preserved. ¹⁰ This succession was opened, according to the index, in 1816; the extant portion indicates that the widow was married to Benoist Baron Bayard.

Another daughter, Marie-Thérèse Boutté, signed a marriage contract on July 3, 1806 in St. Martin Parish with Sameil Charles Meyer. ¹¹ She was a native of Attakapas; he was a native of Paris, France, and the son of Jean-Daniel Meyer and Catherine-Salomée Baer. The succession of Marie-Thérèse Boutte was opened in Iberville Parish and in St. Mary Parish on the same day, May 27, 1828. ¹² The Iberville succession gives the information that

⁸ See "Family Tree of Heirs in Sect. 19.145 of St. Mary Parish: Louisiana State Mineral Board vs. Marie B. Abadie et al." in the office of the Clerk of Court, St. Mary Parish, Franklin, Louisiana. See also Mary Elizabeth Sanders, Annotated Abstracts of the Successions of St. Mary Parish, La., 1811-1834 (Lafayette, 1972), pp. 79-80.

⁹ St. Martin Parish. Original Acts. Book 23, folio 77.

¹⁰ St. Mary Parish. Estate no. 48.

¹¹ St. Martin Parish. Original Acts. Book 23, folio 126.

¹² Iberville Parish. Estate no. 335; St. Mary Parish. Estate no. 166.

she and her husband were married in St. Martin Parish on July 7, 1806 and that she died on September 1, 1818, apparently at the birth of her son, Charles-Christian Meyer, whose age was given as ten years at the time her succession was opened. The other two children were Emélie-Léocadie Meyer, married to Ursin Gonsoulin; and Euphémie-Ida Meyer, married to François Mestayer.

Family records indicate that François -César Boutté and Marie-Thérèse Degruis had a fourth child, Antoine, who died unmarried, apparently before his father as he is not mentioned in the father's will.

A TRIBUTE TO THE GHOSTS OF ST. MAURE *

March 3d. 1913

Contributed by Charles D. Tolle

One hundred years ago
My father put up his tent
At St. Maure on the banks of Spanish Lake
After all these years, grown gray
The old boy, his son, is bent
On guarding the grand, no man can buy or take.

One hundred years ago, the winds
Whispered, whistled through the leaves of the trees
That shade and guard the old homestead
But to-day, the old boy thinks
That the ghosts of old, the memories it frees
Should only feel his joy, no sorrows instead.

For deeds, memories and souls:
To-day one hundred years old,
Still living fresh in worship's shrine;
The old boy in revelry rolls
The priceless virtues never sold
By ancestors greed's combine.

The name is all, the name is best;
The place is there, the trees everywhere;
The old boy is here, not at rest
For place and trees and vine to care
And hold it safe and sure against vandal's sting.

— A FRIEND

New Iberia Enterprise, March 8, 1913, Saturday, New Iberia, Louisiana

* This poem appeared anonymously, but was obviously written by Octave Darby. It was composed on March 3, 1913, exactly one hundred years after his grand father, Barthélémy François Darby purchased the land from his own father-in-law.

Charlie the Mole and Other Droll Souls. By Howard Jacobs. Illustrated by Eldon Pletcher (Gretna, Louisiana: Pelican Publishing Co., 1973; 152 pp. \$4.95.)

Charlie the Mole and Other Droll Souls is proof that not everyone worries about meeting the mortgage or paying for the children's braces. Howard Jacobs, columnist for the New Orleans Times Picayune, presents a collection of free spirits in this most whimsical volume.

The stories, short and amusing, belong to a world alien to most Americans, but they are as human as the man who worries about his revolving charge account, perhaps even more so since many of Jacobs characters live by their wits.

Charlie the Mole and his down-and-out friends, for example, used the underground passageways of the New Orleans criminal court building for a home. The authorities, of course, had no knowledge of the situation. The enterprising citizens of this underground had even tapped the water lines, the electric lines, and gathered furniture from various places. A denunciation resulted in demise of their haven, but for a brief moment Charlie and his friends were celebrities.

Mr. Jacobs also relates a tale of kidnapping probably unique in the annals of crime. Some of the population addicted to the wine bottle kidnapped a set of car keys left in the ignition. They did not want the car, but did expect the owner to ransom his keys --the ransom, a bottle of wine--then his keys were returned. In this age of political kidnappings, the snatching of car keys seems as harmless as a college panty raid.

The owner of the car keys paid his ransom and received his property, but the individual who tried to teach a chimp to commit suicide was not as lucky. After showing the chimp how it was done, the man left the room, hoping that the monkey had learned how to handle a gun, at least enough to shoot himself. When he returned, the monkey pulled the pistol from behind his back and fired in the direction of his teacher. This is one example of a teacher who did affect his student.

The volume is filled with stories, most dealing with New Orleans, some dealing with the antics of politicians and the idiosyncrasies of an independent druggist who carried the initials TB after his name, TB for tough bastard. Even free enterprise can

be colorful.

From the antics of politicians, strippers, winos, and sundry characters Mr. Jacobs has woven a delightful book about those who live on the fringes of Middle America. Somehow this reviewer wants to say that only in Louisiana could one find such a mixture. It is hoped, however, that the rest of the world has similar characters for they make life a little more bearable for the rest of us.

Allen E. Begnaud

University of Southwestern Louisiana

Robert S. Weddle, Wilderness Manhunt: The Spanish Search for La Salle. (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1973. 291 pp. Bibliography, index, illustrated, \$8.50.)

By the dawn of the 17th century, the feverish Spanish exploratory activity within the Gulf Coast region, following the discovery of Florida, had ceased. The Gulf coast's many strategic harbors were potential refuges for pirates or rival European naval powers which preyed upon Spanish galleons, and its proximity to the mines of northern Mexico gave it even more strategic importance. Yet, the region became the forgotten domain, the vulnerable underbelly, of the Spanish colonial empire. In September, 1685, this Spanish complacency evaporated as Denis Thomas, a deserter from the La Salle colonization expedition, revealed the French effort to establish a colony near the elusive Espiritu Santo Bay.

Shocked into a realization of the threat posed by this French colonization, the Spaniards frantically searched their archives in futile efforts to uncover clues about the site of Espiritu Santo Bay. Almost immediately maritime expeditions were dispatched in search of the colony, charting the coast along the way; these efforts were equally unsuccessful. The Spanish activity along the Gulf coast increased as French pirate raids in Florida and rumors of French exploratory activity dangerously near the northern Mexican mines (which Weddle suggests was the motive behind La Salle's decision to locate the colony in southern Texas) emphasized the danger posed by La Salle's colony. After four years of extensive land and sea operations, the Spaniards succeeded in locating the physical remains of La Salle's colony, the inhabitants of which had been decimated by

disease, plagued by neglect from the mother country, and, finally exterminated by an Indian raid.

The four-year search for La Salle's ill-fated colony (1685-1689) bore fruit for the Spaniards. As a result of their explorations, Pensacola, the most strategic harbor along the Gulf Coast, was established as a Spanish outpost; the Gulf coast was more accurately charted; and important religious and, later, religio-military outposts were established within the present boundaries of Texas as barriers against future intrusions. Nevertheless, as Weddle aptly states, "having strained at a gnat (La Salle's colony), the Spaniards would now swallow a camel (Louisiana)."

Weddle's work is a masterful account of Spain's frenzied efforts to maintain its tenuous hold on the Gulf coast in the face of France's initial effort to establish a colony there. His extensive research has brought to light a substantial amount of information not available in William Dunn's standard Spanish and French Rivalry in the Gulf Region of the United States, 1678-1702. Of particular interest to French colonial scholars is his treatment of the establishment of Spanish missions in East Texas, near Natchitoches, and his account of the survivors of the La Salle expedition. Although written from the Spanish viewpoint, Weddle's narrative sets the stage for the founding of French Louisiana in 1699.

Carl Brasseaux

University of Southwestern Louisiana

Marcus Christian, Negro Ironworkers of Louisiana, 1718-1900
(Gretna, Pelican Publishing Co., 1972; 61 pp., append. illust.)

Ironwork confronts one everywhere in the older parts of New Orleans. Yet, curiously enough, this craft had not been the object of a monograph--except for Mrs. Philip Werlein's little work--until Marcus Christian turned his attention to the work produced by the black ironworkers who plied their trade in New Orleans between 1718 and 1900.

Black poet and historian, Marcus Christian is exceptionally fitted for the task of discussing the craftsmen whose work gives the French Quarter its special character. It takes a trained historian to discuss the conflicting theories about the origin of the ironwork and weigh the evidence for each, to trace the activities of Negro blacksmiths, and to identify the craftsmen. But it also takes a poet to weave the sometimes spotty information available into a readable and coherent narrative.

It was generally accepted that the ironwork which decorates the New Orleans balconies and gates had been made by slaves until Stanley Arthur, in 1937, declared that it had been imported from Seville. Arthur argued that the absence of iron ore in the region precluded local manufacture for the ironwork, but, as Mr. Christian points out, there was iron in many adjoining areas and the material was never scarce in the city. Christian points out, moreover, that ironworking skills were traditional among Western Africans and that slaves are frequently mentioned as blacksmiths in eighteenth and nineteenth-century records.

Ironworking tended to be a hereditary trade among free men of color who, along with slaves, had a virtual monopoly on the craft. The influx of white immigrants in the 1830's led to protest against the use of slave labor in skilled trade; but it was really the new popularity of ornate and more cheaply-produced cast iron, largely the work of white ironworker, which caused the gradual disappearance of the black craftsmen. The blacks became wheelwrights and farriers and turned to horseshoeing; and the artistic element disappeared from the iron-trade.

Generally speaking the book belies its title and deals mostly with New Orleans ironworkers. But this is a small criticism to levy at a pleasant volume which packs a formidable amount of information in its slender frame.

Mathé Allain

University of Southwestern Louisiana

The Freedmen's Bureau in Louisiana. By Howard Ashley White. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1970, vii, 227 pp. \$7.50.)

The emancipation of 4,000,000 uneducated slaves presented a dilemma for a nation already torn by war. The Negro was free, yet his role as a free man was still undetermined. In order to assist the freedmen in the difficult transition from slavery to freedom, Congress created the Freedmen's Bureau in 1865.

The agency has been the subject of many studies, but it is still poorly understood. Howard Ashley White's The Freedmen's Bureau in Louisiana provides a well balanced account of the Bureau's activities in one state and goes far toward correcting some of the misconceptions concerning the Bureau's role. Unsparing in his

criticism of Bureau agents who were guilty of fraud or misconduct, he also praises those who merited recognition for their efforts to secure justice and economic security for the freedmen.

Never before had the nation faced such problems, requiring immediate and massive action by the federal government in order to relieve the destitution caused by the ravages of war and nature. Therefore, in an age when the idea of direct government assistance to individuals was unacceptable, one can only be amazed at what was actually accomplished. The Bureau, through its medical program, drastically reduced the death rate of the freedmen; through its program of direct relief, it prevented massive starvation; and through its contract labor policy, it attempted to convince the freedmen that the American dream was possible for those who accepted the economic principles of thrift and hard work. The bureau courts provided some measure of equality before the law for those freedmen who were denied their rights by the civil courts. And the Bureau's Education policy, despite its weaknesses, encouraged the development of a system of public education. These activities of the Bureau, considered ultra radical at the time, provided future generations with a precedent for federal action during periods of economic dislocation.

This volume may be regarded as a labor of love. White devoted over twenty years to researching his topic. As early as 1950, in his M.A. thesis at Tulane University, he indicated that the Bureau's land policy failed to provide the freedmen with a sound economic base while earning for it the hatred of the whites whose lands it refused to surrender. This basic conclusion is unchanged twenty years later: "laws professing to guarantee political equality meant little if freedmen were to be employed only in the most menial tasks at subsistence wages."

Unfortunately, like most Reconstruction historians, he accepts the opinion that little effort was expended to assist the freedmen in the acquisition of land. He limits his research to the promise of land and the subsequent restoration of confiscated and abandoned land and provides an excellent survey of this aspect of the problem. But brief discussion of the Southern Homestead Act conveys the impression that he really does not understand the act which held so much promise yet failed.

The book is, however, an invaluable starting point for any study of the Bureau. Each chapter could be developed into a full scale study of a phase of the Bureau's activities. The work is well researched but uses primarily the records of the Freedmen's Bureau deposited in the National Archives. The footnotes and

essay on sources will be of considerable assistance to students of Reconstruction, Louisiana history, or Afro-American history.

Claude F. Oubre
Eunice, Louisiana

Leonard V. Huber, Peggy McDowell and Mary Louise Christovich, New Orleans Architecture, Vol. III: The Cemeteries, (Gretna, Pelican Publishing Company, 1974; 190 pp. Bibliography, index, illustration, \$15.00)

As Sam Wilson, Jr., states in his introduction, "The cemeteries of New Orleans have always been objects of fascination to visitors to the city." The wall vaults of St. Louis I and II are mentioned almost as often as Vieux Carré grillwork and jazz among the sights and sounds that must be experienced in the Crescent City. And deservedly so, because, as Peggy McDowell demonstrates in her essay, "Influences on 19th century funerary architecture," the New Orleans cemeteries reflect nineteenth-century architectural styles, from the simplest neoclassical tombs to the elaborate monuments built under the influence of the Gothic, Near Eastern, and Egyptian revival. The section on sculpted figures is particularly interesting and particularly well illustrated.

New Orleanians lavishly adorned their family monuments, particularly with ironwork which Mary Louise Christovich discusses in a detailed, superbly illustrated essay. Innumerable variations of the cross are found on New Orleans tombs, many of which are surrounded by beautifully crafted railings. Some mid-nineteenth-century tombs are entirely made of cast iron which had the advantage of being long lasting and easy to maintain. The essay concludes with a fascinating section on immortelles, artificial bead-on-wire wreaths or stencilled glass memorials which were used extensively in the nineteenth century.

Leonard Huber contributes to the volume an essay modestly entitled, "New Orleans Cemeteries: A Brief History", but despite the title most thorough. Photographs, many from his private collection, not only reproduce existing cemeteries, but recall tombs or burying grounds which have unfortunately vanished.

Edith Elliot Long contributes a brief but enlightening essay on Jacques Nicolas Bussière de Pouilly whose sketches of Père Lachaise tombs were to influence cemetery architecture in New Orleans for years to come.

This handsome volume, with its 475 illustrations, is the third in a series of six which according to the publisher, will be "the most comprehensive architectural study of any American city ever undertaken."

Glenn R. Conrad
University of Southwestern Louisiana

THE PERRY-O'BRYAN HISTORICAL CEMETERY
An Appeal to the Attakapas Historical Association

Dennis Gibson

The preservation of historical sites is, as it should be, one of the primary concerns of the Attakapas Historical Association. Right now, a site, one of the most valuable in Vermilion parish, is threatened with destruction: the Perry-O'Bryan cemetery which is, with the street layout, the only remaining evidence of the once thriving town of Perry's Bridge.

The town that was to be known as Perry's Bridge had its beginning when Robert Perry was awarded a contract to build a bridge across the Vermilion Bayou at his tanyard by the St. Martin Parish Police Jury in 1817. From about that time to about 1900, Perry's Bridge was one of the three commercial centers on the Vermilion Bayou. The other early rival was Vermilionville (1823); later Abbeville (1850) was created. Perry's Bridge provided a crossing for Texas cattle bound for the New Orleans market from 1828 until steamboats replaced this overland cattle drive about 1855. Perry's store, located directly below the bridge, served as a voting place for nearly a century, as the court house for Vermilion Parish from 1844 to 1855 intermittently, and as a place for contracting notarial acts from 1821 to about 1900. The store was torn down in the 1930's

Robert Perry began having a town surveyed in 1843, an official plat being recorded in 1853 by A. D. Minor, U. S. Deputy Surveyor. At this time the town boasted three stores, a baker shop, a blacksmith shop, a school, a Methodist church, one doctor, one lawyer, and a cemetery. Joseph W. Walker was the practicing lawyer under whom Daniel O'Bryan read law. The town held its own against its rivals until the railroads by-passed it at the turn of the century and as a consequence commercial endeavors moved north to either Abbeville or Lafayette.

The cemetery in Perry's Bridge contains the remains of over a hundred persons. Many of the graves bear no markings, so much research needs to be done to mark these graves. The early leaders of Vermilion Parish are buried in the Perry-O'Bryan Historical Cemetery. Robert Perry, first sheriff of Vermilion

Parish, Felix O'Neil, Sr., first clerk of court of Vermilion Parish and Daniel O'Bryan who as state legislator introduced the bill creating Vermilion Parish and represented Vermilion Parish at the Constitutional Convention of 1845 and the Session Convention of 1861. Soldiers are also well represented in the cemetery. Robert Perry and James Watkins Campbell served during the Battle of New Orleans in 1815. Oliver H. Perry and Felix O'Neil, Jr. served during the Civil War and the former died in battle, while Daniel O'Bryan was a Colonel in the Louisiana Militia during the Civil War and Hollie C. Miller perished while serving in World War I. Persons of all faiths were buried in the Perry Cemetery. William Laffler was a Mason, while others were Catholics, Methodists or Baptists.

Mills, et al vs. Claudia Nugier, deceased, is a suit to declare public this one-acre cemetery and the road leading thereto to define their boundaries, and to enjoin defendant from interfering with their use by the public. This suit is an outgrowth of harassment of the plaintiffs by the defendant and the declaration by the defendant that the plaintiffs and other persons had no right to visit and care for their deceased relatives graves. The substitute defendant, Kirby Nugier, and his lawyer, Albert Boudreaux, have filed many exceptions to the proceedings and have delayed a trial for a period of three years. These exceptions have been generally overruled, but much expense has been incurred by the plaintiffs in securing a trial. The estimated expenses for this suit was \$1,500 in the beginning in 1968. Since that time the plaintiffs and relatives have raised over \$2,300 and still another \$1,200 is needed to meet past lawyer fees and another \$600 to meet the fee for the trial which is set for 10:00 a.m. June 17, 1974, in district court in Abbeville with Judge Charles Everett presiding. Richard J. Putnam, Jr., is the lawyer for the plaintiffs. If this suit is lost, the cemetery will most certainly be obliterated, as the defendant has told the plaintiffs that they cannot restore or visit the burial place of their relatives, but they they may have the remains removed. The original defendant attempted to lease the cemetery property to a shell and sand firm for a storage area and it was saved only by the firm's owner who refused once he knew the nature of the property he had leased.

Persons wishing to protest the destruction of the Perry-O'Bryan Historical Cemetery should send tax deductible donations to the Perry-O'Bryan Historical Cemetery Fund, P. O. Box 93, Perry, Louisiana 70575.

CONTEMPORARY ATTAKAPAS PERSONALITY:
BEN EARL LOONEY

Ben Earl Looney, who has tried his hand at every form of painting, is best known to the Attakapas Territory for his sketches and water colors of Louisiana scenes.

Mr. Looney studied journalism at the Louisiana State University and attended the Corcoran Art School in Washington D. C.; the Art Students' League of New York; and the Eastport, Main, Summer School of Art. He served as the first chairman of the LSU Art Department and taught at the Ringling Art School in Sarasota, Florida; the Trinity School in New York City; the Columbia Grammar School, also in New York City; and the Cambridge School near Boston, Massachusetts. For a time Ben Looney was also a reporter for the Times-Picayune and the Shreveport Times and at one time directed a federal art center in Greensboro, North Carolina.

He has exhibited in many galleries and universities including the Balzac Gallery in New York, the New Orleans Museum of Art, Duke University, the Louisiana State University and the University of Southwestern Louisiana. Forty-five of his water colors representing southern scenes form an exhibit that the Ford Motor Company has sent all over the world. He has contributed more illustrations than any other artist to the Ford Motor Company cookbook and painted the cover of Southern Journeys, a book published by the Ford Motor Company. In Raleigh, North Carolina, he has done 160 paintings; in Columbus, Georgia, two large murals and 50 paintings; in Montgomery, Alabama, 140 paintings.

Two of his paintings are included in a traveling exhibit the United States Information Agency sends all over the free world. His sketches and paintings hang in homes, banks, and restaurants throughout Louisiana as well as in the Smithsonian Institution. They are owned by notables such as ex-Governors Shivers and Brewer, ex-Congressman Caffery, Congressman Hebert, State Senator Bauer of Louisiana, among others.

His first book, Beau Séjour (Claitor, 1972) consisted of water colors of the Louisiana plantation country with historical sketches. His Water Colors of Dixie will be published this fall and his French Quarter in the course of next year. He is presently at work on a volume entitled Cajun Country which will consist of a hundred pen sketches of scenes and landmarks from the twenty-two Acadian parishes with historical sketches in both French and English.

A widower, Mr. Looney, lives on Plaquemine Road near Lafayette.

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Meeting of the Attakapas Historical Association

The second membership meeting of the Attakapas Historical Association was held on April 29, 1974 in the St. Martin Parish Public Library. The meeting was called to order by Vaughn Baker, president. The following people were elected to the board of directors of the Association: Vaughn Baker, Jacqueline Voorhies, Mary Elizabeth Sanders, Dennis Gibson and Claude Oubre.

Dr. Glen Jeansonne, of the USL History Department, read a paper on "Political Corruption in Louisiana: Necessary Evil or Merely an Evil".

ANNOUNCEMENT

The USL History Series announces the forthcoming publication of St. Charles: Abstracts of the Civil Records of St. Charles Parish, 1770-1803 by Glenn R. Conrad. Over 2000 acts are abstracted, covering land sales, slave sales, successions, marriage contracts and other documents relating to the early settlers of the area. In addition, Mr. Conrad has compiled a partial genealogy of the families in the parish and carefully indexed all the names which appear in the documents.

St. Charles: Cloth, 8 x 11, 542 pp. index; price until July 1, 1974, \$15.00; thereafter, \$17.50.

Larry Ingram

Edwin E. Willis, Democratic Congressman from the Louisiana's Third district, rose from poverty and obscurity to become the state's champion of the vital sugar industry. Born and reared along the Teche, Willis went to the U. S. House of Representatives in 1948 with an acute awareness of the needs of his sugar cane-growing constituency.

Willis had no sooner taken his seat in Congress than he was flooded by mail from the sugar lobby. The Louisiana Sugar Producers Association wanted a \$56,000 research grant to investigate the possible uses of sugar cane waste, or "bagasse", which was normally discarded as soon as the juice had been extracted. Willis helped to secure the desired grant for Louisiana State University. The study conducted under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture investigated new techniques in processing bagasse for fertilizer and cattle feed, uses which were to become generalized a few years later.¹

Further uses were sought for bagasse. A congressional subcommittee recommended that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation make loans available for the development of domestic newsprint mills utilizing southern pine and sugar cane bagasse. The committee's report urged RFC participation whenever private lending facilities were unavailable.² Willis' efforts on behalf of the sugar industry earned him the commendation of Robert J. Angers, Jr., editor of the Franklin Banner-Tribune:

We in the Sugar Bowl were very pleased to witness your interest and effectiveness concerning the industrial possibilities of sugar cane waste. If this newspaper can be of any service to you on this or other matters, please call on us.³

¹ New Iberia, La., The Daily Iberian; May 9, 1951, p. 1, in the Willis Collection in the Southwestern Archives and Manuscripts Collections.

² U. S. Congress, House, remarks by Edwin E. Willis on Report of Agriculture Subcommittee considering sugar cane waste, 82d Cong., 1st sess., Aug. 14, 1951, Congressional Record 111C, 9887-8.

³ Franklin, La. Banner-Tribune, May 11, 1951, p. 2.

Willis had thus quickly established himself as an influential voice speaking for Louisiana sugar.

The bagasse newsprint proved extremely successful. Willis noted that in 1950 the gross value of raw sugar and blackstrap molasses from that year's crop amounted to approximately \$75,000,000. The discarded fibres, had they been converted to unbleached paper pulp would have brought an additional value of approximately \$65,000,000. Had it been converted into newsprint, it would have been worth approximately \$115,000,000.⁴ His campaign on behalf of bagasse utilization was successful, and a few months later the Franklin Banner-Tribune was delivering daily copies printed on bagasse.

In the 1952 congressional elections Willis was so popular with his sugar bowl constituency that he was not afraid to support the regular Democratic candidate despite Truman's unpopular involvement in Korea and Eisenhower's popularity in the Third District. Willis' popularity came largely from his prodding the USDA to encourage research of bagasse utilizations. As Willis ended his second term, the Commerce Department declared that newsprint produced from bagasse was equal in all respects and superior in many to that made from woodpulp.⁵ The sugar industry could greatly expand by utilizing the heretofore wasted resource as well as providing a vital commodity.

Willis, mindful of his constituency's distrust of communism, linked his advocacy of bagasse newsprint to the fight against communism:

I am glad that through my efforts and the efforts of other members of the Committee (the Antitrust Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary) bagasse, which we now burn in Louisiana as fuel, will soon provide one of the most important commodities of our time--newsprint for the free presses of this country and the world.

⁴ U.S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Security Administration, Sugar Division, Sugar Cane Yields in Louisiana, Report No. 2 (Washington D. C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1950), p. 12. See also U.S. Congress, House, Committee on the Judiciary Sugar Cane Waste, Hearings, before a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, 82d Cong., 2d sess., 1952, p. 8.

⁵ U.S. Department of Commerce, National Production Authority, Report on Newsprint Expansion (Washington, D. C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1952). See also correspondence between Representative Chauncey W. Reed and National Production Authority, June 12, 1952 in Willis Collection.

Newsprint is a weapon in the Cold War, the artillery in the constant battle of ideas between the free world and the world behind the iron curtain. ⁶

Whether impressed by this argument or, more likely, moved by economic advantage, the voters of the Louisiana sugar bowl re-elected him unopposed in 1952.

When Willis assumed the role of "lord protector" of the Louisiana sugar industry, he discovered that the industry was controlled by the large refineries. In his efforts to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948, ⁷ which established quotas for foreign sugar and price supports for the domestic product, Willis ran afoul of the sugar refineries. The interests of the cane farmers and the raw sugar mills are intertwined since the price of raw sugar determines the price of the sugar cane. But the interest of refineries and sugar mills diverges greatly, and Willis was most amazed (and said so) to discover that the price of raw sugar could drop while the price of refined sugar remained constant. In his fight against this inequity, he pointedly attacked the refining interests:

I am dead serious that we must get an answer to the question: "How can the price of refined sugar remain steady while the price of raw tumbles down, particularly during the Louisiana grinding season?" I know full well that I am stepping on the toes of the big boys. All of you are going to find that I am "a thorn in your side". ⁸

He quoted Kipling who defines the ideal state as one in which "none works for glory and none for fame", but each in his separate way labors for the common good. ⁹ Willis was successful, and the Sugar Act of 1948 was extended by a large majority of both Houses

⁶ U.S. Congress, House, remarks of Congressman Edwin E. Willis on bagasses as newsprint, 83d Cong., 1st sess., March 9, 1953, Congressional Record, IC, 1791-3.

⁷ Sugar Act of 1948 sec. 1100, 61 Stat. 922 (1948), 7 U.S. Code, Supp. 1, sec. 612 (c).

⁸ Edwin E. Willis speaking before Louisiana Sugar Growers Association, New Iberia, La., May 4, 1951. (Notes in Willis Collection).

⁹ Ibid.

of Congress in March 1951. ¹⁰

Having secured good prices for sugar producers, Willis turned again to the utilization of bagasse. He obtained a federal government loan for a two-and-one-half-million-dollar mill to be constructed in Lafourche Parish to convert bagasse into newsprint and pulp. ¹¹

After Eisenhower's election Willis hoped sugar growers would receive even more benefits because Eisenhower seemed to support a liberal application of the 1948 Sugar Act. ¹² The act, as amended in 1951, raised acreage allotments beginning in 1952 and maintained a subsidized price ¹³, though for a four year period only. Willis proposed maintaining it for four more years and immediately encountered strong opposition from the Republican administration. A few months earlier, Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson had announced plans to send sugar as foreign aid to Iran, ¹⁵ an announcement which distressed domestic sugar producers since competitive bids for the Iran-bound sugar would be taken from both American and foreign producers. Willis, under pressure by the sugar lobby, requested Eisenhower to limit the Department of Agriculture's purchase to domestic sugar. Eisenhower

¹⁰ U.S. Congress, House, An Act to Continue Sugar Supports and Increased Subsidy over the Sugar Act of 1948, Public Law 140-379, 82d Cong., 1st sess., H.R. 4521. (hereinafter referred to as Sugar Act of 1948).

¹¹ Franklin La., Banner-Tribune, March 12, 1953, p.1, in Willis Collection.

¹² U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States, (Washington, D.C.: Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Record Service, 1953) pp. 95, 153.

¹³ Sugar Act of 1948, op. cit.

¹⁴ U. S. Congress, House, A Bill to Require Extension, with Increased Supports, of the Sugar Act of 1948 and 1951, H.R. 5414, 84th Cong. 1st sess., 1955, pp. 1-5 (herein after referred to as H.R. 5414.)

¹⁵ U. S. Department of State, "Declaration of Economic Aid to Iran," The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. XXXIII, No. 884,

promised to "look at the sugar question closely", then explained that the United States Department of Agriculture was acting under the amended provisions of the 1948 sugar law.¹⁶

Willis' 1955 amendment was opposed¹⁷ not only by the administration, but also by elements of the national press. An editorial in the Washington Post protested the protectionism of Willis' amendment and pointed out its deleterious effects:

Congressman Willis' bill to give increased protection to domestic sugar producers emphasizes anew the contradictions in our agricultural policy. The sugar industry is one of the most heavily protected and subsidized in the country. But as is nearly always the case, the protected want constantly more protection, at the expense, of course, of the taxpayer and our relations with friendly countries.

The present sugar act establishing quotas for producers in this country and for foreign suppliers of the American market is supposed to continue in effect through 1956. But Congressman Willis' bill would amend the act immediately so as to allow domestic producers an additional 240,000-ton annual production at the expense of Cuban imports. This would cause real hardship in Cuba, which already has made its plans for this year on the basis of Secretary Benson's estimates of United States needs in 1955. If any adjustment in sugar quotas is warranted because of the increase in population, certainly it should not be until the present act expires.¹⁸

p. 367. See also letter from Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson to President Eisenhower on trade, May 5, 1955, quoted in U. S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States, 1955 (Washington, D. C. Office of the Federal Register, 1955), p. 475.

¹⁶ Dwight D. Eisenhower to Edwin E. Willis, March 27, 1955, in Willis Collection

¹⁷ H.R. 5414. op cit.

¹⁸ Editorial in Washington Post, April 22, 1955, p. 10, in Willis Collection.

The sugar lobby represented too selfish an interest to continue gaining widespread support.

Willis was quite concerned about the fate of his sugar-farming constituents should the government discontinue or decrease support. There was no time to develop new food crops to take the place of sugar and, warned Willis before the New York Sugar Club, "There is a fire burning in the cane patch of Louisiana . . ." ¹⁹ Congress must act to protect the sugar farmers because "The energy and the hopes and the fortunes of the people of Louisiana--thousands of them--are tied up in the sugar industry. All they ask of their own government is what any other American would want and that's a fair shake. Favorable legislation increasing the quota allotment is the only way they can obtain it." ²⁰

As 1955 drew to a close, the surplus-plagued sugar industry got one of its last big helping hands. Willis wired Benson, insisting that the Eisenhower administration provide a solution for sugar cane farmers:

I now repeat . . . your department is obligated to buy one hundred thousand (100,000) tons of sugar. It was to announce, an acreage cut before the plan to purchase, but now that you have decided to buy, the honest thing for you to do is to revoke the proposal to cut the acreage and if you don't, you will have completely failed to carry out the objective and mandant of the Congress. ²¹

Two weeks later the United States Department of Agriculture announced plans to purchase surplus sugar under the Commodity Credit Corporation. ²² Willis, "Mr. Sugar" as the industry dubbed him, once more had protected the interest of the people who sent him to Washington.

When the Sugar Act was extended in 1956, Willis shifted his interest to other congressional duties such as the House

¹⁹ U.S. Congress, House, remarks by Congressman Edwin E. Willis in behalf of sugar legislation, 84th Cong., 1st sess., April 25, 1955, Congressional Record, CI, 5058.

²⁰ Ibid

²¹ Telegram from Edwin E. Willis to Ezra Taft Benson. Oct. 14, 1955, in Willis Collection.

²² U.S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Security Administration, Sugar Division, Press Release concerning the Purchase of Surplus Sugar, Nov. 5, 1955, in Willis Collection.

Un-American Activities Committee. The number of sugar cane farmers was small after all, (less than 2,000) and though many people in his district were affected indirectly by the industry, most of them were not directly enough concerned to agitate or protect on behalf of sugar. ²³ Willis never completely shifted his attention to other matters and promptly came to the rescue of sugar cane farmers when they needed him. For example he reacted strongly when Kennedy's newly appointed Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, in an effort to shore up relations with the Castro regime, declared that the "Government's foreign policy in the Carribean area is far more important to the United States than the domestic sugar economy."²⁴ Immediately, the third district voters flooded their congressman with protests. Willis asked for a withdrawal of the statement, and a statement issued a few days later affirmed that the State Department did not mean that the administration cared more about imports than about domestic farm production. ²⁵ Cuba soon ceased to be a threat to the domestic sugar producers anyway since, with the growing rift between Cuba and the United States, no Cuban imports were allowed after 1961. ²⁶

Willis made his last major effort on behalf of the sugar producers in 1962 when a new amendment was proposed for the 1948 Sugar Act. The amendment suggested that proportionate acreage should be allocated to the sugar producing states. Willis countered with a bill to revise the 1948 act and insure price supports and a protected market for Louisiana producers without

²³ "United States Sugar Supply," Sugar Reference Book, Vol. XXIII, 1955, p. 123. See also George Arceneaux, "A Two Edged Sword," Sugar Journal, Vol. 20, 1957, p. 9.

²⁴ U.S. Department of State, Statement by Secretary of State Dean Rusk relative to Latin American Policy, Department of State Bulletin, Vol. XLIV, No. 1131, p. 298.

²⁵ U.S. Department of State, Press Release on Secretary Rusk's Latin American Policy statement, July 27, 1961, Washington, D. C., in Willis Collection.

²⁶ U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Securities Administration Sugar Division, Policy of Sugar Imports, Derective No. 6 (Washington, D. C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1961). p. 1.

acreage limitations. ²⁷ The administration opposed Willis and successfully supported another version which allowed for stringent acreage controls. ²⁸ Weakly, Willis protested. "I understand the President has finally signed the Sugar Act. I worry a bit about the global quota and other weaknesses. . . ." ²⁹ He knew that unlimited acreages had no chance and thus he supported the administration package as the best concession he could gain for his district. He explained to a constituent: "Let me be more specific and practical. While the House Committee on Agriculture was considering the fate of the Sugar Act in Executive Session, I received certain communications from the Speaker and Majority Leader, and at the risk of being misunderstood by some, I am going to vote for the bill (Administration proposals). Please keep this quite confidential." ³⁰ The sugar policy of the United States would be ruled by national or international consideration rather than by the concern for the domestic growers.

Yet, Willis had done well by the sugar producers who crowned him King Sugar in the traditional Sugar Cane Festival held in New Iberia, Louisiana. ³¹ Willis, never again concentrated his

²⁷ U.S. Congress, House, A Bill to Extend and Increase Sugar Protection, H. R. 11805, 87th Cong., 2d sess., 1962, pp. 1-4.

²⁸ U.S. Congress, An Act to Amend the Sugar Act of 1948, pub. 87-535, 87th Cong., 2d sess., H. R. 12154. 76 Stat. 157 (1962)
⁷ U.S. Code, 1301 (b).

²⁹ Edwin E. Willis to Earl Begeron, Sept. 16, 1962, in Willis Collection.

³⁰ Willis to Roy Courville, June 10, 1962. Willis Collection.

³¹ Freezing temperatures in early part of 1963 occurred. On Jan. 24, 13° F gripped Bunkie and 15° F settled on Houma. The last freeze during early growth of the crop was Feb. 24 when temperatures of 26° F and 32° F chilled Bunkie and Houma. The parching drought in Aug., stopped only by the ravaging gale-force winds and rains of Hurricane "Cindy" on Sept. 16, severely damaged the crops. Following on the tail winds of the storm was another drought, relieved only on Nov. 8, by another stormy windswept rain. The year 1963 finished for the Louisiana cane farmer as it had begun. A severe freeze occurred on Dec. 24, when low temperature read-

flagging energies on sugar interests. The number of his constituents involved in cane farming had diminished from the year he was first elected to Congress to 1963. The industry no longer seemed to warrant his efforts.

Crop year	No. of La. Producers (people involved)	No. of Producers in 3rd District	Number of La. Farms	No. farms in 3rd District	Average sugar cane acreage per farm ³²
1948	10,208	6,812	6,957	4,324	50.2
1949	9,711	6,626	6,400	4,246	54.1
1950	9,047	6,260	5,028	4,118	60.2
1951	8,755	6,108	4,833	3,481	58.0
1952	8,237	5,894	4,463	3,003	66.0
1953	7,540	5,002	4,010	2,187	75.8
1954	7,384	4,623	3,883	1,898	70.3
1955	7,424	4,167	3,861	1,724	66.4
1956	7,176	3,870	3,703	1,764	62.6
1957	6,639	3,690	3,343	1,528	74.3
1958	5,936	3,214	2,908	1,421	82.6
1959	5,697	3,007	2,686	1,147	101.5
1960	5,568	2,879	2,547	1,019	110.6
1961	5,662	2,901	2,534	1,015	118.3
1962	5,563	2,890	2,413	982	136.5
1963	5,509	2,760	2,308	974	137.3

Moreover, he had become aligned with the Kennedy forces,

ings of 18° F gripped Bunkie and Houma. Tissues of the sugar cane stalks were frozen, and cane left in the field deteriorated rapidly. Mills ceased operations. It has been a bad year in Southwest Louisiana. (U. S. Weather Service information secured by the S. Mary Parish County Agents Office of the USDA.) Willis Collection.

³² These figures provided to Willis by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Security Administration, Sugar Division, Washington, D. C., 1963.

and after his trip to the 1960 Democratic National Convention, he seldom opposed the new administration's policies, and certainly opposed them less rigidly and vociferously than he had opposed those of previous administrations. Some members of the Louisiana delegation expressed mystification at what one termed "Ed's leaving of the fold."³³ This view, of course, was a gross exaggeration. Willis never "left the fold" and remained sensitive to the interests and needs of the constituents. But he tempered his response to these needs according to the requirements of national interest and according to political realities. Whether the issue was civil rights, tidelands or sugar, Edwin Willis never pushed for legislation he knew would never pass and never pursued a fight he knew to be lost.

HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES

Louise Darnall

Every family had its favorite remedies, handed down through the generations, many still practiced today. Folk traditions has explanations for most illnesses, including insanity.

Ear wax is supposed to lubricate the brains and too much thinking will cause this wax to get too hot and cause insanity. Sleeping with moonlight in one's face also would make one crazy.

Prevention was always a major concern of folk remedies: Sasparilla tea was drunk in the spring to purify the blood. Burning the berries of the juniper bush in the house would purify the air and kill all germs. Bags containing camphor were strung around the neck during epidemics as protection.

If prevention failed, remedies were at hand. Copal moss soaked in hot water with a little whiskey and then strained and drunk very hot was good for pains following confinement. To cure anemia, one drank water in which rusty nails have been soaked. For shingles one killed a black chicken and let its warm blood drip on the blisters. To treat nosebleed, the best was to hang a house key around the neck. And there was always une vieille traiteuse who recommended putting a raisin in the cavity for toothache.

Some disturbances had moral causes and could therefore be cured only by moral medicine. For example, if you developed a spell of hiccoughing, everyone around was positive you had stolen something, and you would have no relief until you returned it.

³³ Telephone Interview with F. Edward Hebert, Feb. 14, 1973, Lafayette--New Iberia, La.

An Enterprising Town in the Teche Country
Its Factories and Industrial Establishments

from The Daily Picayune
Monday, September 1, 1884

The town of New Iberia of which so much has been said recently, is situated in the northwest section of Iberia Parish, on the right bank of Bayou Teche, and distant 125 miles by rail from New Orleans. Just above the town the Bayou turns upon its course, forming a large loop. To the fertile and beautifully wooded country embraced by the convolutions of the stream, the name of the Fausse Point has been given. The people are noted for their industry and thriftiness as compared with the inertness and unprogressiveness of the inhabitants of the neighboring districts. From New Iberia the prairie extends southward to the Gulf. The scenery would appear decidedly monotonous but for the satisfaction afforded by occasional forms, scattered clumps of trees and the little bosky hills that rise from the sea marsh which forms the southern border of the Parish.

The population of New Iberia was nearly 3,000 in 1880, but there are now between 4,000 and 5,000 inhabitants, if the residents immediately adjacent to the corporate limits be included. It is one of the most prosperous communities in the Teche country, and, for its size, has more factories and industrial establishments than any other town in the State, a fact indicative of enterprise and sagacity on the part of the men of capital who have invested their means in progress which so merely concerned the material welfare of the people as a whole.

There are 3 large brickyards, belonging respectively to E. P. King, A. L. Bergerie and John Emmer. That of King has a capacity of 500,000 bricks, and the other yards can turn out about the same quantity. The demand is constant, and these establishments do a good business.

Five years ago an ice factory was established which is owned by R. Bagarty. The product is 6 and a half tons per day, and the supply is generally not equal to the demand.

There were until recently two large saw mills. That of Gall and Pharr, which was worth 20,000 dollars, was destroyed by an incendiary fire two weeks ago. The other mill, which belongs to Broussard and Decuir, was burned in 1880, but was re-established. Its capacity is 50,000 feet per day of cypress timber, and some forty hands are employed. A planing mill is attached. An abundance of supply of the best lumber is obtained from Grand Lake and the Atchafalaya through Bayou Teche.

The sash and blind factory of O. J. Trainor's sons was established as far back as 1872, and has proved a successful enterprise. From 8-10 hands are constantly employed and the factory is kept busy supplying the local trade in sash, blinds, moldings;etc.

A. M. Bernard's wagon factory employs a considerable number of machinists in the making of road wagons, carts, and other vehicles for country use.

The foundry and machine shops of F. S. Lutzenberger are, for their size, as complete as any in the state. The foundry was established 12 years ago but was burned in 1882. When rebuilt it was furnished with the most valuable improvements. General sugar repairs are executed and castings made for mills, steam boats, factories, etc. From forty to fifty men are employed.

The steam system factory of Callahan and Lewis began business in 1880. Six systems a day can be made. The trade is mostly along the bayou and Texas. An extensive lumber yard is attached to the factory.

The foundry of Charles Stott was established about one year ago and is a prosperous foundry. All kinds of repairs to mills, steamboats, etc. are done and engines manufactured. Adjacent to the foundry is the large workshop of Larkin and Ribeck, engineers and copper-smiths, who manufacture steamboilers, tanks, chimneys, breeching, etc.

The cotton seed oil mill of Gates and Bernard (Judge F. L. Gates being the senior member) was built in 1879, costing \$25,000 to \$30,000. It is under the immediate supervision of A. S. Auld. The products are cotton seed, meal, refined oils and soap. 3 1/2 gons of meal are turned out in 24 hours. There is a steady demand for this product for feeding purposes, and as feed for cattle. Six barrels of oil are processed daily, and 18,000 soap weekly. 20 hands are employed.

Misters Gebert and Russell have recently built below town a first class shingle factory at a cost of \$14,000. The capacity will be one hundred and forty thousand per day of sixteen by 18 cypress shingles, which will be disposed of to local trade, or shipped to Texas, Kansas and Mexico. A branch track has been laid to the Texas railroad, which seems determined to encourage this and other manufacturers to furnish the best of facilities. The shingle factory was finished last week to commence operations, and will employ 25 to 30 hands.

In addition to the establishments mentioned, there are several cotton and moss factories, furniture factory, a large lager beer storehouse, owned by A. Erath, and several minor institutions of manufacturing.

It is to the credit of the New Iberians, that they encourage and foster their home institutions by purchasing their products instead of buying them elsewhere. Mr. John Henshaw, probably the wealthiest man in the town, who is having a fine residence erected has given the preference to Iberian workmen and Iberian manufacturers.

New Iberia does a large local trade. The parish is about 16,000 and its position renders it a distributing point for productive districts of Lafayette, Vermilion and St. Martin parishes.

Among the principle merchants in town are: J. A. Lee, Julius Koch, J. G. Mestayer, drugs; J. C. M. Robinson, groceries; J. H. Wise, dry goods; Eugene Henry and brother, jewelry; L. A. Dupuy, groceries; A. E. Decuir and Co., A. Renoudet, hardware; Lehman and Taylor, dry goods; Hayem Coguenhem, dry goods and furniture; Jacob Davis, clothing; E. Marx, clothing; Zenon Decuir, country store; David Levy, and Max Levy dry goods; F. Schwab, jewelry; W. E. Satterfield, general store; Callahan and Lewis, Burke and Fuller, furniture; Pierre LeBron, general store; H. Beckman, groceries; S. Boudreaux, grocery; E. F. Mallard, stationary etc. Merchants Bank is the chief finance institution.

There are a number of handsome residences in the town. The streets are well drained and the side walks laid with brick, or planked with cypress. A new jail has recently been built and a large courthouse is now being erected and is nearly completed.

The business interests of the place have suffered considerably from the effect of the political trouble * but when these retarding circumstances have been removed the prosperity of the town assured.

* The election of 1884 was strongly contested by Republicans and Democrats, leading to a confrontation at the courthouse. The Democrats were ultimately victorious. (Editor's note)

Any account of New Iberia would be incomplete without some mention of the salt mines on Petite Anse (Avery's Island), about ten miles south of the town. The mine itself and its environment have been repeatedly described and in a strain more befitting the beauties of hill and plains than is possible in this prosaic review of material growth and progress. A branch of the Texas railroad runs from New Iberia to the mine, from which salt is extracted almost in any quantity and shipped directly to any point on the Southern Pacific or its connections. The mine is leased by the American Salt Co., from the Avery family, to which it belongs. The yield per day amounts to 120 tons of pure salt and the immense deposit is apparently inexhaustible.

TABLE OF FREQUENTLY USED LAND MEASUREMENTS

Compiled by
Dennis A. Gibson

- 1 Rod = .66 feet
- 1 Chain = 100 Rods = 66 feet
- 1 Arpent = 192 Linear feet or 2.91 Chains
- 1 Square Arpent = 36864 Square Feet
- 1 Square Arpent = .8467 Square Acres
- no. of arpents \times .8467 = no. of acres
- 1 Acre = 208.66 Linear Feet or 3.16 Chains
- 1 Square Acre = 43539 Square Feet
- 1 Square Acre = 1.18 Square Arpents
- no. of acres \times 1.18 = no. of arpents
- 1 Mile = 5,280 Linear Feet
- 1 Square Mile = 640 Acres or 755 Arpents
- 1 League (English) = 3 Miles
- 1 League (English) Square = 5,760 Acres or 6,797 Arpents
- 1 League (Spanish) = 2.63 Miles
- 1 League (Spanish) Square = 4,439 Acres or 5,238 Arpents
- 1 Labor (Mexican) = 177 Acres or 208.86 Arpents
- 1 Sitio (Mexican) = 4,428 Acres or 5,225 Arpents
- 1 Hacienda (Mexican) = 5 Sitios or 22,140 Acres or 26,125 Arpents
- 1 Hectar = 2.47 Acres
- 1 Toise = 6.396 Feet
- 1 Lieue = 2.48 Miles

HEADS OF FAMILIES OF ST. MARTIN PARISH, 1840 U. S CENSUS

Compiled by Pearl Mary Segura

Moreau, Marie	Normand, Lucien
Moreau, Wid P.	Dore, Louis
Deroussel, Val ⁿ	Delahoussaye, Phige
Deroussel, Ant.	Landry, Darct.
Deroussel, Wid. A.	Dore, Jqes.
Truselair, A.	Dore, Jos.
Barras, Wid. Adre.	Judice, Adre
McNeal, Php.	Judice, Jques
Guilbeau, Chas.	Judice, Wid. L.
Lalune, Frce	Judice, Zenon
Mélançon Adre	Boute, Pre. (?)
Trahan, Hilaire	Fontenette, Louise
Clusiau, Adre	Baras, Wid. Julien
Thériot, Jos.	Fontenette, Zénon
Trahan, Mn.	Fontenette, Wid. Ch.
Lalemand, Bd	Fontenette, Bal
Bijean, Aurlin	Palfrey, John
Barras, Bte	Barras, Agte
Savoie, L ^s	Barras, Adre
Mélançon, Bte	Fontenette, Ch.
Guilbeau, E.	Martin, John
Vils, Petit	Thomas, Doct
Vils, Chas.	Grevemberg, Ursule
Declouet, Albert	Martin, Pre
Vils, Nasaire	Doré, Eloi
Vils, Marcel	Hargroder, Wid. M.
Leblanc, Franc	Myers, (Wid), André
Mélançon, Trevil	Rees, (Wid.) David
Huval, Valmont	Grevemberg, Cel ^{tn}
Thibodeau, Ncse	Delhorne, Octave
Barras, Wid Valery	Mélançon, Pre
Mercier, Adrien	Mélançon, Jn.
Rochou, E.	Hébert, Wid. Hy
Declouet, Frce	Callier, Jn.
Declouet, Fcs, fils	Broussard, Ursin
Declouet, Pétiau	Martin, Valéry

Broussard, Zp ⁿ	Guidry, Bte
Myer, Wid. Michel	Guidry, Dulcide
Landry, (Wid.) Jch ⁱⁿ	Guidry, Sosth ^{ne}
Babin, Jos	Gutriche, Pre.
Bernard, Wid Fcs	Dauphine, Fcs.
Bernard, Hervi ^{ln}	Melançon, Adre
Landry, Raphl	Baroneau, Jn.
Bomil, Hyte	Doucet, Maurice
Begnaud, Jean	Patin, Adre
Delhome, Chvr	Bertrand, Fred.
Miller, F ^d	Robicheau, Adre
Latiolais, Estve	Henaire (?), Wm.
Durio, Adre	Hamilton, John
Roy, Wid Lastie	Dupuis, Chas
Caillie, Edmd	Patin, Wid. Osme
Nezat, Ane	Guidry, Olivj ^{er}
Lopez, Wid. Jn.	Patin, Osme
Ringnette, Ls	Semere, Marthe
Lopez, Jn.	Guidry, Ls
Mélançon, Julien	Dupuis, Adre
Dupuis, Sylvestre	Bernard, Basil
Thibaut, A.	Thibodeau, Zenon
Thériot, Julien, fils	Thibodeau, Pede
Decuir, Gene ^{ve}	Blanchard, Pre.
Gondrau, Ncas	Babineau, Valiere
Decuir, Bal	Pellerin, Wid. Valsin
Mélançon, Emile	Judice, Dolsey
Thériot, Wid. Fcs	Breau, Armand
Thériot, Hubert	Dugast, Desire
Roméro, Sytr	Richard, Augte
Roméro, Ant.	Dugast, Eloi
Segura, Fcs	Fagot, Chas.
Viator, Jean	Bérard, Jn.
Lopez, Fcs	Martin, Paul
Johns, Ls	Jahauteau, Ls
Hart	Broussard, Pre.
Sondrie, Narcisse	Dautrive, Slve (?)
Frem, Hilaire	David, Paul
Latiolais, Leon	Leblanc, Desire
Guidry, J. B.	Declouet, Neuvle
Semere, Adre	Loreau, Jos.
Guidry, Jn., fils	Larios, Jos.

Montagne, E.	Delacroix, Dussno D.
Valette, A. C.	Delacroix, J. D.
Dugast, Ls	Deblanc, Despt.
Broussard, Léon	Deblanc, Dpt, fils
Broussard, Wid E	Delahoussaye, Bal.
Broussard, Drausin	Dorsey, Wid.
Broussard, D. L., père	Viator, Wid. Andre
Marsh, Jonas	Miguez, Ls.
Broussard, E Jps	Hayes, David
Dugans, Robt.	Derbuene(?), Jos
Broussard, Arm ^d	Leleu, Onesime
Bonin, Marie Jn.	Derouen, Jq., fils
Bonin, Arsein	Derouen, Eloi
Bonin, Hyte	Giroir, Onesime
Bonin, Eloise	Broussard, Jospr
Gath, Arthemise	Myers, Hy
Bonin, J. Ls.	Douley, Wm.
Begnaud, J. La.	Derouen, Jq., pere
Breau, Eug.	Broussard, Rosd
Babineau, Mieu (?)	Delcambre, Chs
Doiron, J. C.	Leleu, Delphn
Bergeron, Dom.	Miguez, Salvador
Ménard, André	Miguez, Wid. Salv ^d
Blanchard, Clio (?)	Gonzales, Mad. Ant.
Roy, Pre.	Viator, Jos
Bienvenu, Ydte	Miguez, Bernd
Bienvenu, Yce	Delcambre, Thm ^{ln}
Webre, Geo.	Delcambre, Mad.
Picard, J. Ls, fils	Domingues, Emilie
Ménard, Wid. André	Miguez, Wid. Jeans
Selme, Jos	Thibodeau, Wid. Elisee
Tally, John	Thibodeau, Vital
Champagne, Arm ^{bre}	Jeanny, Wid. Manie
Provost, Leuf.	Guilbeau, Julien
Picard, Hyte	Thibodeau, Wid. Isaac
Picard, Eloi	Babin, Adre
Doré, Yre	Jones, James
Hulin, Pre	Babineau, Wid. Bte.
Pommier, Ls.	Broussard, _____
Lopez, Gabriel	Pothier, Wid. Ch.
Primo, Darot	Pothier, Chs.
Garzo, Drosin	Hollier, Furcy

Bouillon, Nes
 Bouillon, J. B., fils
 Bouillon, J. B.
 Bouillon, Pre
 Thériot, Horthere
 Hollier, Edmd
 Haines, Joe
 Gautier, Chas
 Amy, Marius
 Decharme, Valsin
 Griffith, W. P.
 Richard, Val.
 Vils, Wid. Phpe
 Thériot, Justinien
 Broussard, Sylv.
 Dupuis, Elisie
 Guilbeau, Valiere
 Leblanc, Sylvestre
 Thibodeau, Placd.
 Thibodeau, Wid. Ben.
 Thibodeau, Wid. Pcde
 Thibodeau, Ach.
 Castille, Jos.
 Castille, Wid. J.
 Cormier, Raphl.
 Cormier, C. A.
 Cooms, Wid. C.
 Guidry, Narcisse
 Castille, Emile
 Castille, Zenon
 Thibodeau, Jn.
 Castille, Gervais
 Mélançon, Marc^{ln}
 Thibodeau, Trevil
 Patin, Edmond
 Bijeau, Ursin
 Bijeau, Ursin, fils
 Angel, Jos., fils
 Dupuis, Leon
 Dupuis, H^{te}.
 Shaw (?), John
 Viator, Man^l

Ransonnet, H.
 Bondrus fam.
 Chaillot, Victor
 Chauvet, J.
 Jamard, Franc.
 Lassere, Bte.
 Flaman, Celeste
 Hagues, Wm.
 Vasseur, P.
 Detiege, Ncas.
 Galetier, E.
 Delahoussay, Me Td
 Morse, J. E.
 Leblanc, L. D.
 Heard, E. J.
 Guchereau, Bd
 Ogden, J. E.
 Marchand, Jos.
 Bruno, A.
 Lemoine, J.
 Gouguet, Doct.
 Sandos, David
 Landry, C. H.
 Simon, Hy.
 Stone, Wid
 Armstrong, Wid. A.
 Sandos, Wid.
 Veazey, T. F.
 Tertrou, Annette
 Parcell, Wm.
 Riguerand, P.
 Hutchins, Wid.
 Frederic, Chas.
 Guidry, Adne
 Huval, Wid. Cyril
 Leblanc, Chas.
 Martin, Lucien
 Gotreau, Valiere
 Gotreau, Pre
 Coghlan, John
 Angel, Aurelien
 Angel, Jos.

Collet, Louis
 Broussard, Wid. Colin
 Zeringue, Dan^l
 Normand, Marin
 Landry, Chas.
 Landry, Jos.
 Landry, Victorin
 Bwinley (?), Hardin
 Delahoussaye, Oness.
 Delanoussaye, Tdle.
 Judice, Drausin
 Provost, Wid. Leufr.
 Judice, Spn
 Judice, Wid. Mien
 Bonin, Wid. Ls
 Provost, Ph^d
 Rochou, Narcisse
 Rochou, Fcs
 Benoist, Lolotte
 Neveu, Chas
 Nézat, Ant. A.
 Thibodeau, Placide
 Roy, Leufroy
 Delhomme, Biltou (?)
 Nézat, Aug.
 Bergeron, Pre
 Wilkins, Douglas
 Stelley, Geronime
 Delhomme, Dorsin
 Delhomme, Adre
 Moreau, Leufroy
 Guitroz, J. B.
 Bergeron, Wid. P.
 Bergeron, Bte.
 Chautin, Wid. A.
 Steen, Elias
 Kidder, Ben
 Bertrand, _____
 Moore, André
 Doremus, Peter
 Lagrange, Hy
 Guidry, Edmd

Girard, Bte., fils
 Girard, Bte, père
 Lormand, Adre
 Blanchard, Norbert
 Towiney, Pre
 Pierre, Naro^{se}. Jn.
 Singleton, J. W.
 Hail, Thebaid
 Léobert, Jn.
 Briant, J. P.
 Briant frères
 Simon, Ed.
 Fontenette, Wid.
 Delahoussaye, C.
 Durand, Alph^{se}
 Russell, Wid.
 Pellerin, Eug.
 Boisdoré, Cheri
 Goule, Victor
 Veazey, Joshua
 Briant, G. P.
 Dumarest, Wid. J. J.
 Riggles, D^l.
 Duclosel, P. O.
 Ortoi, Camille
 Raymond, Adre
 George, Wid Ls
 Veillon, Wid. Ls.
 Eyssoleine, Jos.
 Duclosel, C. O.
 Judice, Wid.
 Judice, G. D.
 Derbes, J. B.
 Derbes and Gary
 Bonafon
 Bienvenu, Wid. P. T.
 Fennessey, Wid. R.
 Benoist, Céleste
 Devalcourt, T.
 Violle, Doct. F.
 Mudd, Doct. G.
 Thénet and Baron

Greig, Wm.
 Derbes, D. and Co.
 Delahoussaye, P.
 Lacase, Andre
 Vivien, Bonafon, and Co.
 Verdier and Co.
 Guerrero, J. A.
 Lebesque, P., and Co.
 Achard _____
 Lete, Augte
 Dumartrait, A.
 Sandos, F. J.
 Sandos, Wid.
 Labarthe, Jos.
 Domingues, Domingo
 Domingues, D. Ls.
 Degura, St Yago
 Fuselier, Jules
 Gary, Ls
 Carrière Ch.
 Ozenne, Ursin
 Aubry, Martin
 Beauvais, Ant.
 Gradenigho, _____
 Labbé, Wid.
 Cormier, Colin
 Bourk, Zenon
 Biator, Ignace
 Richard, Armd
 Lassalle, P.
 Boudreau, Wid. Jos.
 Guilbeau, Pre
 Thériot, Ch.
 Guilbeau, God.
 Valteau, Felix
 Babineau, J. D.
 Poirier, Julien
 Deblanc, Chte
 McCall, Albt.
 Valteau, Fcs.
 Fabre, Ed.
 Dupuis, Michel

Hulin, Ph.
 Chretien, D.
 Declouet, Ad
 Bérard, Wid. B
 Lassaigue, A.
 Normand, Ursin
 Champagne, Bte.
 Dore, J. L.
 Champagne, Chas.
 Fenwick, Jos.
 Solarie, Bte.
 Barras, Vy
 Bellaire, Wid. N.
 Barras, H. V.
 Jackson, John
 Webre, Eug.
 Ledoux, Augte.
 Alegre, Jos.
 Cormier, Armd
 Bertrand, Wid. C.
 Vils, Adre
 Vils, P. A.
 Leblanc, Wid. Jos.
 Broussard, Adre
 Broussard, Wid. P.
 Robicheau, Julien
 Chesne, Php.
 Estilette, Adre
 Estillette, Edmd
 Genin, C. F.
 Balquie, Arsene
 Broussard, Phild
 Decuir, Mien
 Decuir, Emile
 Arseneaux, P.
 Leleu, Delphin, fs.
 Guilbeau, Jos.
 Decuir, Lucien
 Hebert, E.
 Decharme, Eug.
 Mestayer, Fcs.
 Boute, F. C., père

Boute, Emile
 Cesar, Aug.
 Berard, J. B.
 Arby, J. D.
 Dubuclet, Wid.
 Dautrive, A. B.
 Grandfore, Vital
 Benoist, Pre
 Bonin, Paul
 Bonin, J. B.
 Prince, Jos.
 Bonin, Jos.
 Broussard, Ed.
 Minor, A. D.
 Leroy, J. F.
 Segura, Ant.
 French, Josiah
 Stine, Wid. Wm.
 Johnson, _____
 Micheltree, J.
 Weeks, Wid. D.
 Smith, Dr. L. J.
 Jacobs, _____
 McAuley, Pat
 St. Marc, Wid.
 Deblanc, L. C.
 Bradshaw, _____
 Reynolds, _____
 Omsbey, _____
 Simmons, Mary
 Guillaume, _____
 Freeman, E. K.
 Pendarvis, _____
 Leleu, E.
 Troupes, Jean
 Molbert, _____
 Walsh, S. W.
 Labauve, M. J.
 Labauve, Ant.
 Derbes, Adre
 Fenne, Wm.
 Boselly (?), P.

Etie, Wid. J.
 Faisans and Bourda
 Camos and Decuir
 Pinta, Casimir
 Boute, Zenon
 Boute, F. C.
 Lion, Jos.
 Wade, S. W.
 Marsh, J. C.
 Devalcourt, J.
 Abbay, Doct.
 Blanchet, Jules
 Segura, Eloi
 Segura, Raphael
 Charvillet, Sos.
 Lampriet, St. Yago
 Boute, Achille
 Riggs, Wid. E.
 Ratier (?), G.
 Segura, Wid.
 Miller, J. F.
 Dove, _____
 Wilson, James
 Cheevers, Pat
 Hacker, Numa
 Burke, Wid.
 Yste, Jos.
 Romero, La.
 Menard, Ant.
 Romero, Gab.
 Romero, Dom.
 Garyo, Wid. Jos.
 Romero, J. B.
 Toutchec, Paul
 Toutchec, Geo, fils
 Toutchec, Geo.
 Garyo, Franc
 Garyo, Fdk.
 Garyo, Jos.
 Romero, Jean
 Badeau, Hye.
 Romero, Chas.

Ménard, Pre
 Lerew, Thom.
 Toutchec, Fcs.
 Toutchec, Fcs, fils
 Murphy and Miller
 Ives, Capt.
 Hutchinson, S. E.
 Merryman, S. B.
 Mathews, _____
 Speight, J. E.
 Hornsbury, E.
 McDonald, _____
 Micheltree, Geo.
 Verret, J. B.
 Dominjeau, J. F.
 Caillie, Wid. Jos.
 Brun, Marius
 Hardy, Jules
 Lecullus, Elie
 Broussard, Olivier
 Thibodeaux, Arcise
 Thibodo, Placide
 Bernard, E.
 Thibodeau, Ncs
 Mélançon, Wid. Clet
 Thibodeau, Wid. Pde
 David, Hervé
 Guidry, Julien
 Guidry, Wid. O.
 Landry, Eloi
 Dugast, Valery
 Semere, Wid. Urbain
 Calais, Wid. Bte.
 Guidry, Pre
 Leblanc, Ursin
 Picou, Flec^r
 Lastrapes, Chas
 Patin, Etienne
 Dejean, J. D.
 Duralde, Bte.
 Gillard, J. B.
 Guilbeau, Wid. Adn.

Castille, J. B.
 Olivier, Alexis
 Sandos, J. H.
 Orso, Honore
 Duchein, G.
 Brown, John
 Lahoussaye, Rosette
 Beslin, A.
 Fidou, Pre
 Decoux, Wid. Hilaire
 Kerlegand, Henriette
 Fernan, Marie
 Texada, Jos.
 Aime, Philip
 Kerlegand, Bte.
 Reed, A.
 Rochou, Celestin
 Chauvet, Victoire
 Walker, Wid.
 Dyer, Sam
 Taylor, Wid
 Beraut, C., Sr.
 Annon, Wm.
 Ariaid (?), M.
 Easton, R.
 St. Laurent, _____
 Laviolette, P.
 Letie
 Declouet, Nannette
 Rouly, J.
 Fontenette, Eulalie
 Guidry, P. (h. c. l.)
 Ledey, Henry
 Gonsoulin, Lusin
 Oubre, Andre
 Vincent, Chas.
 Leblanc, Edmnd
 Leblanc, Colin
 Leblanc, Jqs.
 Labauve, Pre.
 Dugast, Ls. E.
 Declouet, Ant.

Broussard, Ros^{er}
Mallet, Wid. Ant.
Trahan, Cadet
Dugast, Wid. Bte.
Dugast, Sos.
Broussard, Lucien
Bonin, Moise
Prince, Mgy
Prince, Wid. Ant.
Louvieres Xav^r.
Prince, Doras
Bonin, Belis^r.
Bonin, Camille
Bonin, Theard
Louvières, Ben
Filot, Aime
Broussard, Bruno
Breau, Dosite
Fuzelier, Alcide
Romero, Raphl
Romero, Bernd
Aime, Pre.
Pineau, A.
Borhi and Duthil
Bodin, L. K.
Dulipore, J. B.
Bodin (horloger)
Lefebvre, Doct.
Gary and Fournet
Gary, P.
Fournet, V. A.

Durand, Chs.
Sandos, Ami
Malleno, G.
Foster, Geo.
Girard, Achille
Voorhies, C.
Meynier, A.
Coudroy, A.
Tertrou, Rousseau, and Co.
Tertrou, L.
Rousseau, J. J.
Giffen, A.
Briant, Paul
Constant, J. C.
Dautreuil, Ls.
Murphy, Wid. L.
Murdock, Betsy
Veazey, L. A.
Davis, Lucy
Abat, Norbert
Lebesque, P.
Borel, Eug., fils
Boudreau, J. A.
Bonin, Ls.
Gonsoulin, St. Clair
Castillo, Wid. Sebastⁿ
Castillo, E.
Broussard, Camille
Béraud, Wid. Hy.
French, John

TRADITIONAL SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA: A SOCIOLOGICAL NOTE ON THE STUDY OF CULTURE

Steven L. Del Sesto

Southwest Louisiana has succeeded amazingly well in preserving many elements of its Acadian folk culture. Especially interesting is the preservation of several local customs and cooperative social institutions such as the boucherie, the fais do-do, and the Zydeco which, like all social institutions, are organized efforts for pursuing specific goals and/or functions. Complete with roles and normative structures, they are rooted in a foundation of cultural values.¹ The sociologist who wishes to study a particular society or culture turns his attention to their social institutions as major sources of information and data. He must isolate specific social institutions and ascertain their structures and functions; that is, he must ask what a particular social institution does and how it does it. The information yielded will expose the method(s) by which a culture is socially organized. Traditional social institutions, however, which no longer fulfill the purposes for which they were originally designed present special problems. The boucherie, fais do-do, and Zydeco are examples of such institutions. Hence, the sociologist must approach his material from a slightly different perspective.

This paper does not attempt to delineate the roles or examine the norms which prevail in these social institutions, but studies the reasons which have enabled them to persist in an environment no longer overly conducive to their existence now that outside secularizing and modern influences have seemingly undermined their functions and threatened their survival. For example, why does the boucherie continue to exist, and indeed flourish, in some areas of southern Louisiana when its major function, providing fresh meat for local residents, has been usurped by grocery stores and supermarkets? Furthermore, why do fais do-dos and Zydecos continue on a fairly regular basis when television, major organized sports and movie

¹ Jonathan H. Turner, Patterns of Social Organization, (New York, 1972), p. 1-14.

theaters apparently accomodate many people's entertainment needs? And finally, why is the study of social institutions such as these an important method of approaching and gathering knowledge about folk and ethnic cultures?

Boucherie translated literally means "slaughter" or "butchery." Once a week family groups and friends get together and slaughter a pig or a cow so that the participants may have fresh meat for the remainder of the week. Each week a different person supplies the animal for slaughter. In this way, a participant would provide an animal maybe once every fifteen to twenty weeks (depending upon the length of the boucherie which is usually determined by the number of groups participating), but would receive a portion of meat every week. The boucherie is conducted at the same location each week and is thus standardized in terms of time and place. Moreover, the butcher usually receives a portion of the meat for providing his services and premises.²

Fais do-dos and Zydecos³ are informally planned events, held on Saturday night, that assume the form of a large-scale party or dance. Friends and relatives gather to eat, dance, drink, and socialize. The dancing and drinking often last all night with the participants returning home early the next morning. These events are usually sponsored by a different host, at least once a month. The host provides the place, some food and drink and the music. He is responsible for organizing the affair and seeing that others learn of the event and contribute whatever they can.⁴

² T. Lynn Smith and Lauren C. Post, "The Country Butchery: A Cooperative Social Institution," Rural Sociology 2, (September, 1937), p. 335-337.

³ A Zydeco is an event very similar to the fais do-do except it is attended mainly by Blacks. As Blacks were regularly excluded from the often all White fais do-dos, they thus developed their own event which substantially resembled the fais do-do. For more information in this regard see Steven L. Del Sesto, "Cajun Music and Zydeco: Structural Assimilation Among Black Musicians in Southwest Louisiana." Paper presented at the Louisiana Folklore Society Meetings, April 19-20 (Lafayette, Louisiana.)

⁴ In this connection see Lauren C. Post, Cajun Sketches, (Baton Rouge, 1962).

Obviously these institutions fulfill more than the immediately apparent functions for which they were originally constructed.⁵ The boucherie was created mainly for distributing fresh meat among friends and relatives in an area where ice and refrigeration were scarce and summers long and hot, but it also served the purpose of bringing community members together where they could socialize, gossip, and discuss the weather, crops, and other matters of interest. Such activities helped maintain community solidarity and contact, both vital in rural areas where families often live miles apart. The fais-do-dos and Zydecos functioned in a similar manner. To a large degree, these important latent functions are partially responsible for the survival of the institutions in question.

Additional factors play an important role in this survival. In recent years, there has been a growing concern about the survival of Cajun culture in southern Louisiana. Quite understandably, many Cajuns are chagrined by the fact that their culture is slowly being engulfed by the tide of mass society. As a result, there has been a large-scale movement aimed at preserving the culture from extinction. The campaign is directed toward all residents of southern Louisiana with the eventual hope of reestablishing and creating an awareness of things Cajun. For instance, the local schools are teaching French to students as early as grammar-school age, and several organizations and associations exist wholly for the purpose of promoting French and Cajun culture in Louisiana.

Institutions like the boucherie, fais do-do, and Zydeco have come to symbolize the Cajun heritage, and this awareness is a factor responsible for their survival. Support and participation in the boucherie, fais do-do, and Zydeco represent an affirmation of the Cajun culture and its continued existence, much like the participation in Balinese cockfight which, Geertz demonstrates, is a "carefully prepared example" of Balinese social life.⁶ These social institutions distinguish Cajun culture from its surroundings, reaffirm its existence, and symbolize a heritage that will neither readily nor willingly fall prey to the pressing forces of modernization. The institutions thus take on a new importance: they do not exist purely out of necessity as they once did, though in some cases they may, but rather,

⁵Robert K. Merton, Social Theory and Social Structure, (New York, 1968), p. 114.

⁶Clifford Geertz, "Deep Play: Notes on the Balinese Cockfight," Daedalus, CI, (Winter, 1972), p. 25.

their existence becomes important for the survival of the culture as a whole. These additional latent functions have great importance.

Folk and ethnic cultures can maintain their identities, though in accentuated form, despite the fact that their surroundings are growing relatively more uniform, standardized, and pervaded by the assimilative tendencies of modern democratic industrial society.⁷ They can preserve their uniqueness so long as they sustain major social institutions as identifying symbols. The fact that important social institutions are not eliminated even if they no longer fulfill many of their functions is of key importance. By retaining such institutions within the social order, tradition and custom are likewise retained, albeit perfunctorily at times. Hence, while the individual Cajun may buy his meat at the local meat market, store it in his deep-freeze or refrigerator, and listen to Cajun music on his modern stereo system, he will still go to the boucherie or the fais do-do on Saturday nights. He does not participate out of necessity, as Cajuns once did, because modern communications and technology have solved many of his day-to-day needs. He attends out of choice, because he believes it valuable to reaffirm his own cultural heritage.

Students of folk and ethnic cultures might thus direct sizable energies into the area of social institutions. How and why a people retain traditional social institutions in the face of greater efficiency and innovation tell us much about the value structure of a particular culture, and hence, the form it will eventually assume. Folk and ethnic cultures that remain relatively intact will always show evidence of traditions such as the boucherie, the fais do-do, or the Zydeco.⁸

To learn about a particular culture the investigator must isolate salient and distinctive social institutions. The fact that people pursue activities in a different manner, as manifest in their social institutions, is what makes them different so that rigorous analysis of social institutions must necessarily receive highest

⁷ Robert F. Winch and Scott Geer, "Urbanism, Ethnicity, and Extended Familism," Journal of Marriage and the Family, XXX (February, 1968), p. 40-45.

⁸ In the Italian-American culture for example, many traditional customs and social institutions have been preserved in a similar manner. A good example of this is the institution of godparenthood, or compareggio. See Francis A. J. Ianni, A Family Business: Kinship and Social Control in Organized Crime, (New York, 1972), p. 123.

priority. The investigator must concern himself with the structures and manifest functions of a particular social institution; and, when manifest functions have been eliminated, he must analyze the latent functions which explain its survival. Such techniques applied to the Cajun cultures of south Louisiana might yield fruitful results for the layman as well as for the sociologist.

LE LOUP ET LE CHIEN.

Jules Choppin

Ain jour gros papa chien contré pauv michié Loup
 Plat comme ain pinaise et maig comme ain déclou,
 A force gros chien layé ta pé guetté partout.
 "Gros Boule," dit li; "to sot, sorti dans bois,
 Suive moin, to va content comme ain lé roi."
 Loup mandé Boule: qui ça ma gain pou fait?"
 "A-rien. . .manger, bafrer, boire café,
 "Et guetter moun qu'a pé vini voler.
 "Mo mait li bon, li va donne toi la crème,
 "Pâtés pigeons, saucisses Jérusalem.
 "Vini, ta oir, vié mait va lainmain toi.
 "Ta fait comme moin, et ta blié dans bois."
 Yé tous les dés parti; mais, tout d'ain coup,
 Avant yé té rendi dans grand la cou,
 Michié vente plat té oir la marque collier
 Quand yé fermain gros Boule dans poulailler.
 "Hey, ga, qui ça ça yé ? to cou corché,"
 Vié Loup dit Boule quand yé ta pé marcher.
 "A-rien." "Comment a-rien?" "C'est mo zaffaire."
 "Quand même, dis-moin, molé connain cofaire."
 "Ça to oir là, c'ain ti la marque collier
 "Quand mo mait maré moin les soirs pou mo boyer."
 "Qui ça ? yé maré toi ? ah bin michié lé roi,
 "Ma pé dit vous adjé, ma pé fou camp dans bois.
 "Mo lainmain mié la Liberté,
 "Qui to la crème et to pâté."

GABRIEL FUSILIER DE LA CLAIRE

Emma Fusilier Philastre

Gabriel Fusilier de la Claire, second commandant of the Poste des Opelousas et Attakapas and founder of St. Martinville, was born in Lyons, France, August 27, 1722 to Pierre Fusilier de la Claire and Ludvine Chauffouraux.

His father, Pierre, was a wealthy merchant of Gliding, in the rue des Quatre-Chapeaux in Lyons. Le Grand Claire, the family estate in Vaise, a suburb in Lyons, had gardens designed by Le Nôtre who landscaped the park of Versailles. An important man in his community, Pierre served as judge of the Conservation, a tribunal of commerce, director of the Charity hospital, and sheriff. According to what his friend Michon noted in his diary, Pierre Fusilier had been born in Lyons to a native of Montigny. Another contemporary, Morel de Valentine, identifies his father as Pierre Antoine Fusilier de la Claire who owned Montigny in the Rhône department, and the same source states that Pierre Fusilier who had been born in 1686 was fifty-five years old when he died.

Pierre Fusilier married Dame Ludvine Chauffouraux of Saint-Quentin in Picardy on January 20, 172(3). Besides Gabriel there were two daughters, one son who became a Jesuit, and another son, Claude-Pierre, who inherited the family fortune when Pierre died in 1738.

Gabriel came to New Orleans in 1752 at which time he lived at 1555, Dorgenois Street. On March 2, 1764 he married in New Orleans, Jeanne Roman, the daughter of Jacques-Joseph Roman, of Grenoble, (son of Balthazar Roman and Marguerite Reynaud) and Marie-Joseph d'Aigle (daughter of Estienne d'Aigle and Suzanne d'Espérau). Two children were born from this union, Ludvine and Agricole who, on June 20, 1786, married Christine Bérard, daughter of Jean Bérard and Anne Broussard.

In 1770, Gabriel contracted to marry Anne Marguerite Harang, but the marriage did not take place. Instead, on April 30, he married Hélène Elisabeth Soileau, daughter of St. Noel Soileau and Marie-Josephe Richaume. St. Noel Soileau was the royal storekeeper at Natchez. Helene Soileau died in Opelousas and was buried from the church of Immaculate Conception on February 16, 1816. Eleven children were born from that marriage.

In 1760, Gabriel purchased from Kinemo, the Attakapas chief of the village of Lamonier, a tract of land two leagues from north to south, bounded by Bayou Vermilion on the west and Bayou Teche on the east. In 1769 he was appointed commandant for the Poste des Opelousas. He went back to France where he died, about 1789.

Paul Anthony Herpin

The folk remedies for animal diseases presented in this paper were collected from a sixty-year-old male Acadian who at one time or another practiced all of them. The informant grew up on a farm and worked with animals in the 1920 s and 1930 s when veterinarians were few in Southwest Louisiana, and farmers depended on their own resources. The informant learned all these remedies from older men with whom he worked. No parallels for these remedies were found in other collections of Louisiana folklore and only two in the Frank C. Brown Collection of North Carolina Folklore.

REMEDIES FOR CATTLE

Foot rot is an infection which usually strikes cattle. The skin between the hoof is literally rotten, and with an open wound, but no bleeding. The disease is caused by excessive irritation of the skin between the hoof; long periods of standing in mud; and bacteria in the soil. To cure it, one takes tallow--preferable from a sheep, but a cow's tallow will do--melt it down until it is a hot liquid, and then add turpentine. The animal's foot is cleaned, the hot liquid is poured on the infected area. This treatment is carried out once a day until the hoof is healed.

Pink eye is an inflammation of the eyeball which humans as well as animals may contract. To cure it in animals, one rubs plain table salt in the inflamed eye once a day for three days.

Dehorning is the process by which an animal's horns are removed. To prevent infection, hot tallow and creosote are applied where the horn was cut off.

Mastitis is an infection of the cow's udder which renders the milk unfit to drink and causes inflammation. To cure it, one rubs hot tallow on the udder.

Inflamed udder: When a cow's udder becomes inflamed, one should wash the udder with a mixture of hot water and Epsom salt.

Castration: After a young bull has been castrated, one should apply creosote and hot tallow to the wound to prevent infection. Table

salt may also be applied to prevent infection.

Ticks: Cattle ticks may be removed by applying either creosote or gasoline.

Fever from eating frogs: Cattle sometimes catch fever from eating small black frogs from the ponds. To cure it, one gives the animal a mixture of one quart of vinegar and one quart of syrup and makes it stay in the shade.

Bloating: Cattle may bloat from eating too much sorghum or green beans. The only remedy is feeding the animal dry hay.

Bloating from white clover: When cattle bloat from eating too much white clover, one should tie a piece of wood in the animal's mouth for five hours. The bloating will come out because the wood keeps the animal's mouth open.¹

Dry Horn: In this disease, the inside of the horns dry out, the head hangs down all the time, and sometimes, the animal dies. To cure it, one should split the animal's tail and put table salt in it twice a day for a week.²

Mumps in cattle is caused by worms. To cure them one makes a cut under the animal's neck by the brisket and bleeds out all the water.

Snake sucking cow: To prevent snakes from sucking a cow, one should mash garlic, put it in a sock, and tie it to a cow's tail. It is easy to know if a snake is sucking the cow, because a snake always sucks from the same teat and the cow gives blood from that teat. Snakes usually suck cows while they are in a pond between the hours of 10:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

¹ Wayland C. Hand, ed., Popular Beliefs and Superstitions from North Carolina, vol VII of The Frank C. Brown Collection of North Carolina Folklore (Durham, North Carolina, 1964), p. 450, # 7603: "For bloat in cattle, tie a rope around the tongue, lower the jaw, and twist it firmly. This is said to cause belching and to bring relief."

² cf. Hand, Popular Beliefs, p. 448, #7589: "A cure for a cow with a hollow horn is to split her tail open and fill it with corn meal and salt."; p. 449, #7590. "For hollow horn, cut a gash in a cow's tail, put in salt, and sew up the wound"; #7591: "When a cow has a hollow horn, split the end of the tail and fill it with salt and pepper; #7592: "Split a cow's tail and fill it with salt, pepper, and soot; then bend it up. This will cure hollow horn."

Worms: To cure worms in wounds or cuts, one pours warm coal oil and turpentine on the wound.

Worms: To get rid of worms inside an animal, one gives it a mixture of three tablespoons of soda, one tablespoon of turpentine, and two tablespoons of coal oil.

REMEDIES FOR HORSES

Paralysis: if a horse eats too much corn, the corn "falls" down into the legs, causing paralysis. The only remedy is to tie the horse in water for eight hours.

Bloating: Like cattle, horses may bloat from eating too much sorghum and green beans, and can be cured by being given dry hay.

Bloating and Constipation: Horses may become bloated and constipated from eating too much sweet potatoes, in which case one should give them half a gallon of castor oil.

Sunstroke: For a sunstroke, one should bleed a vein in the neck until all the water is out, then tie the vein.

Cancer: Sometimes, horses develop a running cancer-like sore on the shoulder which the Acadians call fistule. To cure it, one should put hot tallow and turpentine between layers of rags, apply this compress to the sore, and press a hot iron on the rag. The iron should be kept on the rag until the tallow melts through and causes the hair to fall off. The operation should be repeated every ten days, and, if applied early enough, may save the horse.

Horse's teeth through the gum: Sometimes a horse's teeth will grow through the gum instead of down as usual. To cure this condition, one should put hot tallow and turpentine in a rag and place the rag on the horse's nose directly above the upward-growing teeth. One should then apply a hot iron to the rag until the tallow melts and causes the hair to fall off.

Hooks: The hooks, a piece of flesh that grows in the corner of a horse's eye, makes the back legs weak and causes blindness. To cure it, one only has to cut it out with a knife and apply salt to the wound to prevent infection.

Blisters: To heal blisters caused by leather harness rubbing against skin, one only needs to pour washing bluing over the blister.

Drugging race horses: To make a horse run faster in a race, one should give it a half a pint of whiskey just before a race.

Drugging race horses: To slow a horse down for a race, one should feed him dry brand (rice crushed into a fine powder), which will make the animal bloat.

REMEDIES FOR POULTRY

Chicken Colds: (The rooks). To cure a cold, give the chicken a teaspoon of coal oil.

Chicken pox can be cured by scraping the sores well with a knife, then rubbing black shoe polish on the sores.

Ducks with backache have weak legs and their wings drag. To cure it, one should remove the feathers from the middle of the back over an area the size of a silver dollar, then rub turpentine and coal oil on the spot.

Turkeys eating ants: a turkey which has eaten ants tries to vomit all the time. To kill the ants, one gives the turkey a teaspoon of turpentine and a teaspoon of coal oil, on the very day the turkey ate the ants.

Chicken with worms: if a chicken eats worms, they nibble the inside of the stomach and make the feathers fall off. To get rid of the worms, one gives the chicken a mixture of well-mashed garlic and a half a teaspoon of turpentine.

REMEDIES FOR HOGS

Castration: When a young pig is castrated, one should put table salt in the wound and keep the animal in a muddy pen to prevent both infection and worms.

Castration: To prevent infection in an older pig after castration, one should keep it in a pen where there is water, and tie the veins with string to keep it from bleeding to death.

Worms: To cure worms in a pig, one should put a can of lye with holes punched in it in the pig's slop. Lye is good for almost any pig disease.

MISCELLANEOUS

Dogs with mange: To cure mange, one should bathe the dog in hot salt water, or with home-made soap made from cattle guts, lye, and tallow.

Bleeding: To stop bleeding on any animal, one should apply spider webs to the wound.

Wound from a nail: To prevent infection when an animal sticks a nail in its foot, one should cook some pig skin until it is well done, but still has a little grease or fat left and tie it over the wound with a rag.

1818 CENSUS OF OPELOUSAS

Contributed by Harold Préjean

Census of the inhabitants of the Opelousas District in the quarter assigned to J. M. Debaillon, assistant to the sheriff.

Heads of Family	Voters	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	*
Willm. Darby	Willm. Darby			1			3							
Yves D'avy	Yves D'avy	2			1		2					1		
frères Louaillier	(Louis Louaillier) J. J. Louaillier			2										
Pre. Gregoire Richard	Pre. Gre. Richard	1	1	1			6							
Jean Bte. Richard	J. B. Richard	3			1		4					1	3	
Louis Chachere, p.	Ls. Chachere, père	4	2			1	4							
	Ls. Chachere, fils			1								1	2	4
Vidal Estillet	V. Estillet	2		1			1							
J. M. Debaillon	J. M. Debaillon	2		1			1					2	1	1
Will. Jonsthon	Will. Jonsthon	2			1		6					2		2
Mel. Wabes	Mel. Wabes					1	2						2	
Made. Ve. Mel. Bordelon		1		1			5							
Jh. Wabes	Jh. Wabes	2				1	2				1		4	
Jn. Wabes	Jean Wabes			1	1		1					1		
Simon Gonor	Simon Gonor			1			1					2	2	
Baptst. Thisomeau									1	2				
Thisomeau									1					
Jh. Roy, fils	Jh. Roy, fils	2		1			5					2	1	
		1		1			1							
Valéry Roy	Valéry Roy	2		1			4					2	3	4

* A Key will be found at the end of the census.

Heads of Family	Voters	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Antoine Nezat	Antoine Nezat	2		1		1	3				3	3	2
Charles Smith	Charles Smith			1			1				4	2	
Ve. Ant ^e . Langlais				2			3					3	
Jsidore Hollier	Jsidore Hollier	1		1		1	4				3	2	3
Geo ^e . King	Geo ^e . King	1		1		1	8				2	7	2
Joseph Carrière		1		1			1						1
L. Clement Hollier	L. Clement Hollier	2		1			2						
Dubardeau				1									
Ant ^e . Chesnier	Ant ^e . Chesnier					1				1	4	1	3
Ant ^e . Chenier Neveu				1									
François, Chesnier Nev.				1									
Gedeon Fitze	Gedeon Fitz	1		1			1				2	2	3
Robt. Taylor	Robt. Taylor	4	3	1			4	1			3	5	8
Henri Lastrapes	H. Lastrapes	5	2	2		1	4				7	8	10
Louis Felin Lastrapes											4	4	4
Louis Lemesle								3	3	4		2	2
Denis Lemesle	Denis Lemesle					1				2	2	4	5
Jacques Lemesle	Jacques Lemesle					1				3		1	1
Augt ^e . Piernasse								1	1	5			
Louis Chapron									1				
Jn. Bapte. Figurant	J. Bte. Figurant, père					1	1					4	3
Ve. Ant ^e . Belestre							1					1	1
J. Bte. Figurant, fils	Jn. Bapte. Figurant, fils	1		1			2						
John Jacking								1	1	4			
Le. Belestre, père	Belestre, père			1		1	2			3	1	2	
John Moore							3						
F ^a . Lemesle		2		1									
								3	1	4			

Heads of Family	Voters	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Robt. Burleigh, f	Rb. Burleigh, fils	1		1		2						1	
Jean Leger	Jn. Leger	2		1		6							
Jean Boudreau	Jean Boudreau	1		1		4							
François Savoye	Fs. Savoye	3	1		1	6							
Guillaume Gilrast	Will. Gilrast, fils	8		1		2				1		1	
Jean Bourque	John Bourque Sou	1		4		7							
Madne. Sem Fusekieu Nse. L.									1	5	2		
Laurent Taylor	Laurent Taylor	2		1		1							
Ve. Jn. Bte. Morin		2				2						1	
Ve. Baltazard Marks			1			2				3		3	
Bapte. Castille	Bapte. Castille	3		1		3				6	6	10	
Minor Castille children		2								3	4	5	
Mel. Geoe. Stelly	Mel. Geoe. Stelly	2		1		2							
Jacque Stelly	James Stelly	1		1		2							
Ve. Marie Frosard		1	1			2							
Jn. Bte. Marks	John B. Marks	1		1		2				5		3	
Simon Duriot	Simon Duriot	3	1	1		3							
Mel. Bapte. Stelly	Ml. Bapte. Stelly, fils	1		1		3				1	2		
ve. Bapte. Stelly		1				2				1	5	12	
David Grey. D'Eoule M.						1							
Jn. Bte. Stelly	John B. Stelly	2		1		6				3	1	4	
Eliza Steen	Eliza Steen	1		1		2							
Joseph Savoye	Joseph Savoye	2		1		4							
Jean Mèche	Jean Mèche	2		1		3				2		3	
Jean Fall's	John Fall's	4				2							
Nicolas Prather	Ns. Prather			1		1				1		2	
Paul Boutin	Paul Boutin	3	1	1		8				2		3	

Heads of Family	Voters	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Charles Smith	Charles Smith					1	1			9	10	18	
André Meche, p.	André Méche, père					1	1						
Jean Taylor	Jean Taylor	3	1		1		5						
J. D. Schemidt	John D. Schemidt			1			1						
Geoe. Beck				1									
Augin. Boudreau, f.	Augin. Boudreau, fils	2		1			3					1	
Pre. Potier	Cadet Potier	2		2			3			3	1	3	
Christophe Naud		3				1	1						
Charles Miller	Charles Miller			1			2						
Ve. Geoe. Miller							1						
Geoe. Miller	Geoe. Miller			1									
Phillipe Richard	Phe. Richard	3		1			6				1	1	
Rob. Rogers	Rob. Rogers	1		2			5			1	6	7	
Thimotee Warnack				1									
Simon Richard	Simon Richard			1			2						
Mel. Bellard				1									
Bte. Jean Richard	Bte. Jean Richard	1		1			3			2	1		
Hubert Jany	Hubert Jany	3		1			2			2			
Charles Normand				1									
Ve. Hubert Jany							1						
Will. B. Jackson	W. B. Jackson	1		1			1						
Joseph Roy, père	Joseph Roy, père					1							
James Stille	James Stille	2	1	1			2			15	10	14	
Louis Richard	Louis Richard, Sor.	4			1		3			2	2	7	
Jh. Victor Richard	Jh. Vor. Richard			1			2			1	1	1	
François Richard	Fs. Richard	1		1			6			1		3	

Heads of Family	Voters	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Olivier Richard	Olivier Richard	3		1			4					1	
Ve. Cormier							1			2	4	3	
Ve. Anaclet Cormier		2					4					2	3
John Dinsmore	J. Dinsmore		1				1			2			
? Landry		1					1			3	3	3	
Vincent Dupré							1			3			
	Julien Landry			1			1						
Blaise Brasseux	Blaise Brasseux					1	2			4	2	1	
	Olin Brasseux			1									
	Julien Brasseux			1									
	F. G. Daigle	1		1			2			2	1		
Cyrille Thibodeau	Cyrille Thibodeau	4		1			3						
Pre. Thibodeau	Pre. Thibodeau	4		1			5					2	2
John Andrus	John Andrus	4		1			1					3	4
David Arkson	David Arkson	1		1			1					1	1
Louis Lavergne	Ls. Lavergne, fils			1			1						
Louis Lavergne, p.	Ls. Lavergne, père	5		1			1					4	3
	Vrsin Lavergne												
	Euge. Lavergne			1									
		1		4			3			3	3	3	
Ve. Jh. Bourque	Valery Bourque			1									
	Furcy Bourque			1									
									3				
frères Laurent, free black								1	1	4	2	3	4
Marie Simillien, free black													
Chrétien brothers:	Pre Chrétien			1									
	Hipolite Chrétien			1									
	Ls. Chrétien			1			1				12	19	10
	Gérard Chrétien			1									
	Zincour Chrétien			1									
Ve. Jn. Vallet	Jean Smith			1			1			2	2	3	
													2

Heads of Family	Voters	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Phe Dupléchain	Phe. Dupléchain	1		1			2					2	2
Ve. Theee. Collins		3					7				5	9	11
Fs. Peyron		1			1		1						
Charles Barre	Ches. Barre			1		1	2			5	4	1	
Will. Pitt Hegbee	Will. Pitt Hegbee			1			1			1	1	2	
John Close	John Close	3										1	
Ante. Nézat	Ante. Nézat	1		2			2			2	2	1	
Zenon Bagneris	Zenon Bagneris			1			3			1	1	1	
Del. Zeringues	Del. Zeringues	3		1			2				3	2	
Bt. Vanhille				1									
Pre. R. Louaillier				1									
Alexdre. Louaillier				1									
Augte. Godeau		1		1			1						
Joseph Gradenigo	Joseph Gradenigo			1				4		2	3	6	8
Thomas Berwick	Thomas Berwick	1	1				2						
Laurent Deshautels				1									
Ths. Robersons				1									
Pre. Guidry, fils	Pre. Guidry, fils	1		1			1					2	1
David Guidry	David Guidry	2		1			5			1	7	12	
Onézime Guidry	Onézime Guidry			1			1			3			
Bapte. David	Bte. David	4		2			4			2	4	4	
John Shine	John Shine			1									
Jean Jh. Sabot	J. J. Sabot			1		1	1						
Samel. Cochran	Samel. Cochran			1									
Henry Pintard	Henry Pintard	1				1	1			1	2	2	
Louis Renaud				1									
Samel. McIntire	Samel McIntire			1									
Knox	Knox	1		1			4				1		1
Wilson				1									

Heads of Family	Voters	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Patrick Peace		4				1	2						
Godefroy Hollier	Godefroy Hollier	2		1			1						
Cesar Bossie	Cesar Bossie			1			1						2
Sylvestre Bossie	Sylvestre Bossie	1			1		4		1		2		1
Allen B. Magruder	Magruder			1									
L. Lefassier	L.			1									
Alexdre Posey				1									
L. Collins				1									
Levin Wailes	Levin Wailes	2		2			5						1
Charles Lausons				1									
Mel. Perrault	Mel. Perrault			1									
Lloyd Posey	L. Posey			1			1				2		
Joseph Reeves	Jh. Reeves			1						1			
John Thompson	John Thompson	2		1			1			2	1		2
Tha. P. Loulette				1									
David L. Todd	D. L. Todd			1									
Edmond Johnson	Edmond Johnson	1				1	5						
John Johnson	John Johnson			1						2			3
C. B. Garrard				1									
Willi Garrard	Willi Garrard				1								1
John Bell	John Bell			1									
Seth Hanchett	Seth Hanchett												
Walter McBride		2		1			3				1		4
Made. Jones							2						
Lre. Delachaise	Lre. Delachaise			1		1	2				3		3
Canaty				1									
Guy H. Bell	G. Hamilton Bell			1									
Will. Moore	Will. Moore			1		1	3				1		2
Nathel. Cochran	Nathel. Cochran			1									

Heads of Family	Voters	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Del. Isaac Sutton	Del. Isaac Sutton	1									1	1	1
Margueritte Desbordes		1	2				3						1
Durelle			1										
Ve. Jn. Bte. Mayer		3					2						
Chs. Guirckc	Chs. Guirckc			1			1						
Jn. Pre. Wilds	Jn. Pre. Wilds			1			1				2	1	4
Benj. Mudd	Benj. Mudd	2		1			2				1	2	4
Silas Fletcher	S. Fletcher	1	3				2						
James Reed	Jes. Reed	2		1			2						1
Ve. Carron					1		3				3	1	3
Nonval					1								
Moses Little	Moses Little			1								1	
Jh. Hanchett	Joseph Hanchett			1									
Carny Collins									1				
Will. Gardener	Will. Gardener	2	1	7			2						
Aaron Rulong		2	3				3						
Nancy Collins								5	3				
Jh. Godeau						1							
Fs. Branle						1				1			
Jh. Andrus	Joseph Andrus	1				1	1				13	21	21
Murtough Collins	M. Collins	1		1			5				2	1	
Gesse Andrus	Gesse Andrus	1		1			1						
Will. Lalonde	Will. Lalonde	2		2		1	3						
Augin. Gradenigo	Augin. Gradenigo	1		2			4				1	2	1
Paul Terioux	Paul Terioux	2	2	2		1	3					2	2
Guillaume Lalonde, fils	W. Lalonde, fils			1			1					1	
James Ceao	Jes. Ceao	2		1		1	3						4
Notty Yong	N. Yong			2		1					2	3	2
Bapt. Nerault	Bte. Nerault	3		1		1	5					1	3
Moncherneau Robin	M. Robin	1		1			3				4	3	2

Heads of Family	Voters											
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Louis Jh. Fs. Robin	2	1				1			1		2	5
Ve. Guebedos	1	2				2					1	
Elisa Prouette	4	7	1			2					1	
Bapte. Meuillon							2	2	3	5	5	10
Bapte. Brunet								2	1			
Marie Jeane Lemesle								1	2		3	3
Ben Biles	2	1				1						1
Ve. Paul Roguigny	1	1				1						
Jh. Lambre	1	1				4						
Ficher						2						
Ve. Bte. Lalonde						1						
James (?), Roulard (?)	2	1				1			3		1	2
Alexis Mayer	2	1				3			1			1
Ve. Desbordes						1						
Ve. Guillaume	3					2						
Ve. Mayer						2						
André Marks	1	1				5			3		4	6
Asick						1						
Dejean fils	1	1				1			1			3
Duprelon Dejean						1						
Ve. Henry Lagrange	4	1				4						
Valerian Auzane							2	1	1		3	2
Robin père											6	14
Robin, père	1	1			1	3					14	15
Ve. Pre Dioe							1	3	4			
Jh. Balguie							1	1	4			1
Bapte. Lafleur								1	2			
Esope								1				
Thérèse Laurent									1			
Jn. Pre Laurent							1					
Mariane Piqueris									3			
Courtablau Chartron	1					2					1	2

Heads of Family	Voters	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
André Nérault	André Nérault			2	1		7				8	5	6
Mel. Mayer	Mel. Mayer			1			1				1		1
Isaac Baldwin	Baldwin			1						1		2	1
Benj. A. Smith	Benj. A. Smith	3		1			5				7	3	11
Basil Smith				1									
Clement Mudd				1									
Samel. Owens	Sel. Owens	1		1			1						
Samel. Hamilton	Samel. Hamilton			1			1				1		
Sandowal								2	4	2			
Major Odear		1		2			4						
John Prather		3		2			1						
Haring Prather				2			1						
George Stephens							1						
Catherine Cunningham				1									

KEY

A	Free white males under 16 years	G	Free men of color under 18
B	Free white males between 16 and 18	H	Free men of color above 18
C	Free white from 18 to 45	I	Free women of color
D	Free white males 45 to 50	J	Male slaves under 18
E	Free white males above 50	K	Male slaves above 18
F	White women including mothers of family	L	Women slaves

The Cat and St. Landry. By Mary Alice Fontenot and Vincent Riehl. (Baton Rouge: Claiborne's Publishing Division, 1972, illus., 153 pp., \$6.50).

Whatever he may have been, Daley Joseph Doucet, better known as "Cat", was not dull. He was sheriff of St. Landry Parish for twenty years--longer than any other man--and chief deputy for twelve. In a small volume filled with quips, anecdotes, and sympathetic insight, Mary Alice Fontenot and Vincent Riehl nostalgically depict one of the last of the "old style" Louisiana politicians.

Cat was born in the small rural town of Grand Prairie into a large Acadian, Catholic family, an asset in St. Landry politics. He received his unusual nickname after being bitten by a cat while a small child. Before making politics his profession, Cat drove a taxi (in which he brought traveling salesmen to the "red light" district of St. Landry), worked as a munitions plant guard, boxing promoter, automobile salesman, barber, and railroad switchman. His first public job was that of a game warden, given to him by Governor Huey Long. According to Cat, Huey used to say, "I can run hell, but I can't run St. Landry."

In 1935, Doucet ran for sheriff with the backing of the Long faction and won. He was defeated in the election of 1940 during the reform movement led by Sam Jones, in which almost all incumbents were turned out. During the election Cat was indicted on thirty-two counts of embezzlement. The case dragged on for four years and was finally dropped. In 1952, Cat regained office as sheriff and remained in office until 1968, when he retired after a defeat.

The authors' style is easy and informal, based on newspaper accounts, personal interviews, and conversations with Cat Doucet himself. It is spiced with "local color" from both St. Landry and state politics. Cat was the subject of many stories and was himself a master of the malaprop--the honest blunders of a French-speaking Louisianian communicating in an alien language. On one occasion, he told his wildly applauding constituents: "I'm going to win by a landscape." Another time, he told his audience: "My friends, you know my opponent. When he makes a speech, he has all kinds of things written down, and he reads that to you. Now me, when I talk, I talk out of my head!" When a friend complained that the cost of illicit love in St. Landry was too high for meagerly financed

college boys, the sheriff suggested "they ought to fix it like at the restaurants; you know, like a child's plate."

The Cat was one of the last of a disappearing breed of politicians unique to the jambalaya of Louisiana politics. He will be missed.

Glen Jeansonne
University of Southwestern Louisiana

Martin and Margaret Wiesendanger, 19th Century Louisiana Painters and Paintings (Gretna, Pelican Publishing Company, 1971. 118 pp. Illustrated. \$10.00).

"Collecting is a vice that brooks no competition from other vices" says W. E. Groves who should know. His collecting began when he started collecting china upon discovering that the dining room of his rented house had a plate rail. Eventually he purchased a first painting, then another, then a companion piece, and the W. E. Groves collection came into being, fifteen hundred paintings, prints, daguerreotypes and miniature, including over three hundred Louisiana paintings.

Too little is known generally about the painters who practiced their art in Louisiana during the nineteenth century. That they were numerous and most talented is proved by this pleasant volume which reproduces the works of some sixty painters.

Portraits and landscape predominate. Long dead Louisianians gravely look out from the canvasses of Jacques Amans, Blanche Blanchard, Frautz Fleischbein and Jean-Joseph Vaudechamp. Some portraits tend to exhibit a primitive style, other are highly sophisticated. One of the most interesting is Jacques Amans' portrait of Margaret Haughery, the remarkable woman who built a large dairy business, operated a bakery and endowed several orphanages. The Wiesendanger have included among the illustration a charming Seiffert work which exemplifies the portraits which itinerant painters carried finished except for the head and completed in a couple of sittings. A fascinating work is a painting by Domenico Canova which depicts a typical Italian madonna suckling her child and surrounded by chubby naked bambini; however, it is not a virgin and child, it is Mother Louisiana, complete with sugar and cotton in the background. The landscapes, then as now, exploited the moss draped oaks so typical of the Louisiana landscape. Probably the best known of these nineteenth-century landscapists are Richard

Clague and Marshall Smith, but mention should be made of George Coulon, William Buck and two amateurs, S. Burbank and O. Cabiro who recorded some homely scenes such as the visit to the hen house.

The flora and fauna of Louisiana inspired more still life painting. Achille Perelli's "Pompano" is rightly celebrated as are the birds, fish, and fruits painted by the talented Coulon clan; George, the father; Pauline, his wife; Emma and George A, their children.

It is of interest to note that several of the finest Louisiana portraits from the Groves collection were given to the University of Southwestern Louisiana and are now on exhibit in the Art Center for Southwest Louisiana.

Jacqueline Voorhies
New Iberia, Louisiana

Winston de Ville, Opelousas: The History of a French and Spanish Military Post in America, 1716-1803. (Cottonport; Polyanthos, 1973, IX, 188 pp. Foreword, index, illustrated \$12.50).

The Opelousas post, established by the French to guard against Spanish encroachments, thrived under the Spanish regime. In the early years of the eighteenth century, the Opelousas district, like the neighboring Attakapas territory, was a frontier region, explored only by reluctant visitors such as Semars de Belle-Isle or by daring traders such as Joseph Blanpain. The reputation of the Attakapas Indians as cannibals, enhanced by Belle-Isle's relation of his imprisonment among them, did not encourage family men to settle there with wives and children. The early profitable ventures of Blanpain and his partner, Joseph Le Kintreck however, soon inspired other venturesome souls, and finally in the early 1700s the Opelousas district had its first permanent settlers. In 1763, finally, France established a post at Opelousas and named its first commandant, the mercurial Louis Pellerin. A little later, by 1767, Opelousas had a resident pastor, Father Archange, a Capuchin.

The post expanded rapidly. As Mr. de Ville points out, few of the settlers were Acadian, the Spanish governor having forbidden them to establish themselves in the Opelousas area. Many of the early inhabitants were British Loyalists fleeing the American colonies after independence.

From the beginning the cattle industry was the major enterprise of the district. By 1803, over fifty thousand heads of cattle roamed the Opelousas prairies. The chief agricultural products were cotton, indigo, and especially tobacco. Industry was only embryonic, and as was true a little later in Lafayette, largely in the hands of Anglo settlers, the inhabitants of French descent preferring fur trading and agricultural pursuits.

Life in early Opelousas was harsh, violent and monotonous. Diseases were many and doctors few--fortunately maybe, considering eighteenth-century medicine. Tempers ran high and anger expressed itself in violent language and even more violent action. "You who are molded only of mud and the vilest spirit, excrement of nature," an angry Opelousan wrote another, "I shall meet you one day with the sweet hope of whisking off your head. Know, vile animal, that I have sworn by the most holy sacraments that you shall never die except by my hand." Leisure time activities were scarce: a tavern, a billiard game room, an occasional contredanse, foot races and the Indian game raquette provided most of the entertainment available.

Education was meagre in colonial Opelousas. A few tutors served the wealthy families, and most young men were apprenticed to a master tradesman. Winston de Ville's study of colonial records leads him to conclude that "the literacy rate fell with each new generation", and even more surprising, "that the literacy rate was high among free people of color" probably higher than among the Acadians.

Winston de Ville vividly recreates life in that early post and gives a wealth of information on the early settlers. It seems a pity, however, that he has organized his chapters along topical lines--the church, the military, the economy, social life--rather than trace the history of the post chronologically. The organization he has chosen leads to a certain amount of repetitiveness and confusion. But he has given us a complete, well-documented study of an important colonial post. The excellent notes and extensive bibliography should prove helpful for anyone who wishes to pursue any aspects of early Opelousas history.

Mathé Allain

University of Southwestern Louisiana

CONTEMPORARY ATTAKAPAS PERSONALITY:
MARY ALICE FONTENOT RIEHL

Mary Alice Fontenot Riehl is probably best known as the creator of Acadiana's national symbol, Acadiana's busy, friendly Colvis Crawfish. Born on April 16, 1910 in Eunice, to Valrie Barras and Kate Irene King, Mary Alice Fontenot grew up in St. Landry Parish with a brother Garland, and a sister, Irene, now Mrs. Cole. She attended St. Edmund's High School in Eunice and on September 5, 1925, in Crowley married Sidney J. Fontenot, son of William Fontenot and Clara Sarver. Three children were born on the marriage, Mary Edith (Mrs. Burton Ziegler); Robert Dale Fontenot, USN (deceased); and Julie (Mrs. Michael Landry). After Sidney Fontenot's death, she married, on November 14, 1966, Vincent Lee Riehl, Sr., son of Lee Riehl and Frances Anderson, in Marksville, Louisiana.

Mrs. Riehl's interest in local history and tradition is evidenced by her membership in the Attakapas Historical Association, the Louisiana History Association, the Louisiana Folklore Society and the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is no longer active in the League of American Pen Women, but retains membership in the organization.

For over twenty-five years she was active on the editorial staffs of Louisiana newspapers, particularly the Opelousas Daily World. She retired in 1972 to devote herself full time to research and writing.

Her activities as a press woman earned her numerous national awards including a first place in feature story from the National Press Women; second place in photography (N. P. W.), third place in cook book editing (N. P. W.) and fourth place in juvenile fiction (N. P. W.). On the state level she has received more than two dozen awards from both the Louisiana Press Women and the Louisiana Press Association.

A prolific writer, Mrs. Riehl has edited La Pointe de l'Eglise, a history of Church Point, Louisiana, and three Acadian cook books. She is the author of a juvenile book with an Acadian setting, The Ghost of Bayou Tigre, the co-author, with Vincent Riehl of The Cat and St. Landry (see infra p. 93) and is presently researching a history of Acadia Parish. Her most famous works are of course the Clovis Crawfish series, Clovis Crawfish and His Friends, Clovis Crawfish and the Big Bétail, Clovis Crawfish and the Singing Cigales, Clovis Crawfish and Petit Papillon, Clovis Crawfish and the Spinning Spider, and Clovis Crawfish and the Curious Crapaud.

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THE ATTAKAPAS HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

MEMBERSHIP MEETING AND EIGHTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Oakborne Country Club

Lafayette, Louisiana

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1974

9:00-9:30	Registration and Coffee
9:30-10:00	Business Meeting Vaughan Baker, President, presiding

(This program is the Official Notice of a Regular Membership Meeting.)

PROGRAM

10:00-10:40	HISTORY	Ruth Lefkovitz, Chairman
	"The Teche Country in the Civil War"	
	SPEAKER: Morris Raphael, New Iberia, Louisiana	

10:50-11:30	TRADITIONS	Dennis Gibson, Chairman
	"Louisiana Cemetery Traditions"	
	SPEAKER: Paul Eakin, Bunkie, Louisiana	

11:30-12:20	GENEALOGY	Pearl M. Segura, Chairman
	"Genealogical Resources in the Bayouland Cooperative Network"	
	SPEAKER: Dennis Gibson, University of Southwestern Louisiana	

12:30-1:30	<u>LUNCHEON</u>
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1:30-2:30	LANDMARKS	Jacqueline Voorhies, Chairman
	"Historical Restoration, Problems and Processes"	
	SPEAKER: Robert Heck, Louisiana State University	

2:30	Adjournment
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Donald T. Saunier

The history of the Delcambre College forms an interesting, forgotten part of the colorful past of Delcambre. This history can be re-constructed owing to people like Mrs. Rita Baudoin, a retired Delcambre teacher who had parts of the Delcambre College handbook, having received it from her mother many years ago. The only living stockholder in this venture, Mr. Theodore Trahan, who had purchased ten shares, was very helpful as were children and relatives of the organizers of the college.

The Delcambre College Company Limited was organized on October 23, 1906, by a group of men under the leadership of Ambrose M. Delcambre, an entrepreneur of many interests. The charter was prepared and notarized by Pierre Pelloat, a notary.

According to Article I,

the name and style of this corporation shall be Delcambre College Company Ltd. and its domicile is hereby fixed in the town of Delcambre [Delcambre was not incorporated until November 27, 1907, and then as a village], Parish of Vermilion, State of Louisiana, and under its said corporate name, this corporation shall have an authority to contract, sue and be sued, to make and use a corporate seal, and the same to break and alter at pleasure; to have, receive, hold lease, purchase and improve, sell and convey all manner of property, real and personal, and the same to hypothecate, mortgage and pledge under its corporate name, to appoint such directors, officers, managers, agents and employees as the interest or convenience of this corporation may require; to make such rules for the management of its business as may be deemed proper, and the same to alter or change at pleasure through its directors; and to do all acts and things now or hereafter permitted by law that may be proper or necessary to carry out the objects and purposes of this corporation.

¹This article is an extract from a full-length history of Delcambre.

This charter was made for a period of ninety-nine years and Article II stated its purpose:

. . . To establish, maintain and conduct a school and college for the moral and intellectual education and training of students, . . . particularly in all academic branches and in commercial studies, in order to fit them for the higher scholarship and for commercial pursuits, and to this end, to acquire property, real and personal, to sell, hypothecate (pledge) or mortgage the property so acquired, as the same may be deemed necessary, and generally to do all other acts and things proper in the furtherance of its corporate purposes, not forbidden by law.

The next section provided for the delegation of authority: "the President or in his absence, the Vice-President, shall be the proper officers upon whom citation or legal process shall be served."

Article III explained the financial aspect of the corporation:

The capital stock of this corporation shall be twenty-five thousands (\$25,000.00) dollars, divided into and represented by one thousand shares of twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars each, which said stock shall be paid in cash at the time of subscription; stock may be also issued at not less than its par value for property, actually received by said corporation, for money advanced or labor done.

Section 2 contains "The stock of this corporation shall be transferable on the books of the corporation on surrender of certificates thereof. No certificate shall issue except for full paid stock, nor shall any transfer for a fraction part of a share be made."

Many subscribed to the corporation:

Homer Landry	10 shares	Eugène LeBlanc	6 shares
Eugena Vincent	4 "	Joe Delcambre	2 "
Ove Hébert	1 "	Alfred Armentor	1 "
Sosthène Boudreaux	1 "	Gabriel M. Landry	2 "
A. D. Delcambre	10 "	Ludovic Landry	1 "
François Broussard	4 "	Madison LeBlanc	7 "
D. F. Leleux	6 "	Surville Labé	1 "
N. L. Aucoin	1 "	Avery Thibodeaux	1 "
Félicien Duhon	1 "	Albert Geoffroy	1 "
Rémy C. Hebert	1 "	Alcée Dronette	1 "
Landry & Bourque	12 "	Adam Boudreau	8 "
Alphe A. Leleux	2 "	Simonet LeBlanc	4 "
Lucien Migues	4 "	Odelon Comeaux	2 "

J. A. LeBlanc	1 share	Severin LeBlanc	8 shares
St. Denis Delcambre	4 "	Drozine Landry	4 "
Desiré Blanchet	1 "	Adolphe Landry	10 "
Felicien Primeaux	2 "	Luc Lacbochet	2 "
N. Delcambre	1 "	Delmas Delcambre	2 "
Marcel Derouen	1 "	H. S. Snider	1 "
J. G. LeBlanc	1 "	Geo. Henderson	2 "
Bernard Peres	1 "	Samson Chauvin	2 "
Paul Mergist	1 "	Gabriel Landry	2 "
Dupré Meyers	1 "	D. Delcambre	8 "
Paul Gary	7 "	Thérésin LeBlanc	1 "
Félix Leleux	1 "	Dveze LeBlanc	4 "
Pierre Broussard	2 "	Léonce Delcambre	1 "
Voorhies Derouen	2 "	Jean Trahan	10 "
Cléobule Sonnier	2 "	Homer LeMaire	1 "
P. R. Burke	2 "	John A. McIlhenny	8 "
Fernest Armentor	1 "	Clémire Hebert	1 "
Joseph Boudreaux	2 "	Alfred Delcambre	20 "
Onel Delcambre	4 "	Ambroise M. Delcambre	60 "
Ulysse LeBlanc	1 "	Camille LeBlanc	12 "
Martel LeBlanc	4 "	A. T. Delcambre	10 "
Ludovic Lequeux	4 "	Aristide Delcambre	20 "
Adrien Rodrigue	1 "	Théolin Landry	20 "
Emilcar Bourque	2 "	Albert Delcambre	10 "
Fernest Bourque	2 "	Laodice LeBlanc	10 "
Luc LeBlanc	8 "	Laodise LeBlanc	8 "

Article IV defines the delegation of authority:

The corporate powers of this organization shall be vested in and be exercised by a board of nine Directors, each of whom shall own at least ten shares of the capital stock of this corporation, to be elected by the stockholders of this corporation on the third Saturday of August each year, the first election to be held on the third Saturday of August 1907.

Notice of election shall be given each stockholder by mail not later than fifteen days preceding the date of such election, and the directors elected shall continue in office until their successors have been chosen by ballot and qualified.

All elections shall be held at the office of the company under the supervision of three commissioners who shall be appointed by the president from among the stockholders. A majority of the board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any and all business.

The board of directors shall from among their number elect a president, vice-president, treasurer and secretary and the board shall have full and general power to do all things and acts necessary to carry out the objects and purposes for which this corporation is organized.

At each election each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share of stock registered in his name or the books of the company, and may vote by proxy in writing at all meetings of stockholders.

Elections shall be by ballot and a majority in number of votes cast, each share of stock voted to be counted as one, shall elect the person or persons for whom they shall have been cast.

All directors and officers shall remain in office until their successors shall have been elected and qualified. Failing to hold the annual meeting to elect directors shall not affect this corporation, but the meeting shall be held, thereafter as soon as possible. Until the regular election to be held on the third Saturday of August 1907 the following persons shall compose the Board of Directors: Théolin Landry, A. D. (Adonis) Delcambre, A. (Adolphe) Landry, A. T. Delcambre, Alfred Delcambre, A. M. (Ambroise) Delcambre, Jean Trahan, Albert Delcambre, and Camelle LeBlanc and until said election, Mr. A. M. Delcambre shall be President of this corporation; Mr. A. T. Delcambre, Vice-president; Mr. A. D. Delcambre, Secretary; and Mr. A. Landry, treasurer thereof.

Article V gives the board of directors power to fill vacancies and employ the people necessary to perform services:

The Board of Directors shall have power to fill all vacancies in their number, resulting from any cause whatever, and they are required to do so promptly, whenever any vacancy occurs. The Board of Directors shall employ such agents, clerks, servants as may be necessary, and fix their compensation provided that all such employees, generally, shall hold their positions subject to the right of the Board of Directors to discharge them at its pleasure.

A last article provides for amendments:

This charter may be altered or amended, on the capital stock increased or decreased, or the corporation may be dissolved in the manner prescribed by law, by a general meeting of the stockholders, after ten days prior notice of such general meeting shall have been by a letter mailed to each stockholder at his last known address.

In case of the dissolution of this corporation, or its termination by limitation or otherwise, the liquidation of its affairs shall be conducted by two commissioners elected from the stockholders by the vote of two thirds of the stock represented at such general meeting, and the compensation of said commissioners shall be fixed at the same meeting and in like manner.

On December 21, 1906, the Delcambre College Company Limited acquired four parcels of land. Two of them were bought from Amboise Delcambre, one of which consisted of "A certain parcel of land situated in Vermilion Parish, Louisiana containing two superficial arpents and measuring one arpent east and west by two arpents North and South, bounded North by the Public road, South and East by Jean Trahan, and West by land acquired by vendor from Eulalie Miguez." The second one was described as "One certain parcel of ground situated in said parish containing one superficial arpents and measuring one half-arpents East and West by two arpents in length North and South and bounded North by public road, South and West by Eulalie Miguez and East by Jean Trahan, with all the buildings and improvement."²

The other two parcels of land acquired from Sévérin LeBlanc, Adam Boudreau, Camile LeBlanc and John A. McIlhenny were the same property acquired at the sheriff's sale, 28 April, 1906.³ The first parcel of ground was "situated in the Parish of Vermilion, Louisiana, measuring fifty feet wide by four hundred and fifty-eight feet deep running between parallel lines, running North and South; bounded North by Public Road, East by Ambroise Delcambre, South and West by Mrs. Eulalie Migues, wife of Pierre Pelloat." The other was described as "one other certain tract of land, adjoining the above described tract, measuring seventy-four feet North and South by one hundred and twenty-seven feet East and west, lying

²Deed no. 18122, Vermilion Parish Court House.

³Sheriff's sales, Vol. I, p. 351, May 12, 1906.

between parallel lines; bounded North by Ambroise Delcambre, (School Grounds) East by Jean Trahan, South by Eulalie Miguez and West by the tract herein above described; together with all of the buildings and improvements."

The student handbook, here reproduced in its entirety, listed the faculty, described the aims of the college, and set out the course of study.

FACULTY

A.M. DELCAMBRE, President

Delcambre's Commercial College, The Delcambre Academy

A. T. DELCAMBRE

Professor of Mathematics

P.S. LAUVE, SR.

History and Languages

A.M. DELCAMBRE

Principal Shorthand and Typewriting Department

Commercial Law, School of Oratory, Literature

A. T. DELCAMBRE,

Principal Bookkeeping Department

ALBERT CARLOS,

Banking Department, Penmanship, Assistant Bookkeeping

MISS EVI DELCAMBRE

Preparatory Department

A. CARLOS,

Bookkeeper

PROF. L. LANDRY,

Leader and Manager Delcambre's Commercial College Band

PROF. PAUL SAMUEL LAUVE, SR.

Leader Delcambre's Commercial College Orchestra

Delcambre's Commercial College

GENERAL INFORMATION

Location

Delcambre is a small town of five or six hundred inhabitants, situated a few miles from the Gulf of Mexico, on the New Iberia and Eunice Branch of the Southern Pacific, about twelve miles from the City of Iberia and 138 miles west of New Orleans. The founders of Delcambre's Commercial College have chosen this locality on account of its healthfulness

and cool summers. Situated in one of the most fertile parts of the world, so often called "The Garden Spot of the world" and surrounded by vast fields of Rice, Sugar cane, Cotton, Corn, etc., it breathes the pure air of a country home.

YOU SHOULD ATTEND DELCAMBRE'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE BECAUSE

- (1) It has a beautiful and healthful location.
- (2) It is a high grade institution whose diplomas are recognized as indications of highest merit on the part of the holder.
- (3) It employs a corps of able and experienced instructors.
- (4) Our Bookkeeping course is known to be one of the best if not the best in existence.
- (5) Our different departments are opened to receive pupils any time during the year.
- (6) We always work toward giving our pupils a thorough high-grade, practical, business education.
- (7) We teach school six days in the week. From 8:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M., with an hour intermission for lunch.
- (8) We have a well organized night school from 7 to 10 to which our pupils have free access except under certain circumstances.
- (9) Our Academic Department prepares pupils for the Commercial Course.
- (10) We accomplish greater results in less time. "Work" is our watchword.
- (11) Our Shorthand and Typewriting Department is conducted by an expert Shorthand writer, and one of the fastest typewriter operators of the day.
- (12) When our pupils are turned out of the Commercial Department they are so thorough that they enter responsible positions and succeed wherever they go.

WHAT PUPILS MAY FURNISH

We would suggest that all boarding pupils provide themselves with combs, brushes, and such other toilet articles as they may wish. If possible, bring a blanket or extra cover with you. This, however, is not necessary, as the furnished rooms are supplied with plenty of bedding; but this suggestion is made to provide against any sudden change in the weather at night, when it would be impossible to make immediate provision for additional covering.

QUALIFICATION

In any case where pupils hesitate to come to our school on the ground that they are not sufficiently well advanced, we would like to say that such persons will be more benefited than others. We have the Academy in which our pupils who are not prepared to enter the higher branches are trained. We have specialists in this department and our pupils make fine progress from the beginning.

LIBRARY

We have an extensive library, containing all text books and books of reference used by the school, besides several hundred volumes. Also different sets of encyclopedias, histories, biographies, and all the best authors of prose and poetry are open free to our pupils. This is a great help to our pupils in their work, besides encouraging a taste for general reading. We encourage our pupils to make full and intelligent use of the library.

TIME TO ENTER

No one need hesitate to come as soon as ready, as we are in a position to class pupils any time during the year and to furnish suitable accommodation on the shortest possible notice.

VACATION

We have no vacation. Our school is opened from Monday morning to Saturday at twelve every week during the year.

DRESS

No uniformity of dress is required. Clothing suitable for the home circle is sufficient here. Extravagance of dress and mode of living is discouraged.

SUMMER TERM

Owing to the location of our school, we run the entire term without suffering by the heat of summer. Being close to the Gulf of Mexico, with no obstruction to cut off the breeze, we always have a very strong and cool breeze from the Gulf. Our buildings are large and airy, adding to the comfort of our pupils.

DIPLOMAS

Any pupil passing a satisfactory examination and worthy of distinction will be given a Diploma. Our Diplomas are recognized everywhere as tokens of his scholarship. Merit alone is made our standard of graduation.

RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE

While no sectarian bias is tolerated, the best moral and Christian influence pervades every department of the work. No institution is freer from popular vices than Delcambre's Commercial College and we can confidently assure parents that their children will be under the best influences during their stay with us.

FACULTY

A very strong faculty presides over the different departments of our school. We have able and experienced men and women whose qualifications especially adapt them to the work they are employed to do.

BUSINESS EDUCATION

Knowledge is power! This was never more true than now. The accumulated knowledge of past generations is our inheritance. The sciences, the arts; all professions, all mechanical and manufacturing industries, commerce and even agriculture have reached a degree of perfection as never before. Every department of human activity is crowded. This creates fierce competition. To meet this successfully every nerve is strained to compete with and, if possible, to outdo the competitor.

All departments of industry are divided and subdivided to such an extent that almost every craftsman and business employe becomes a specialist in his department, and many experts. We have expert accountants; experts for purchasing; experts for advertising, and experts for managing our large mercantile establishments, the vast common carrier corporations and manufacturing industries.

To enter such a race, with any hope of winning, one must be thoroughly prepared. No intelligent young man who can possibly secure the means for it can afford to miss the training through a good commercial school. If he wishes to rise to respectability and success in business, he must have a preparation. The time is past for a young man to secure a good business education in an office. The office of today is not the training school of years ago.

In applying for a position you will have to answer the following question: "Have you a good business education?" You may answer "no; but, I am willing to work for a small salary a few months in order to prepare myself." This will not be sufficient. You will be advised to take a good business course in some of the commercial schools of to-day, where you are taught how to do business.

In selecting a school be very careful to select the right one. In this catalogue we will not undertake to tell you what other business colleges do, but we will tell you what we can do toward preparing you for the great battle of life.

A GRADUATE OF OUR COLLEGE

Will be a plain, neat and rapid penman.

Will be thoroughly and practically proficient in Commercial Arithmetic.

Will have a fair knowledge of Commercial Law.

Will understand all the requirements of banking and methods of dealing with banks.

Will be thorough in all forms of business correspondence.

Will have a full knowledge of all the branches of bookkeeping and accounting, and a practical expertness in them.

Will be able to take charge of the most complicated set of books.

Will be able to take dictation at a rapid rate and transcribe his notes on the typewriter without trouble.

Will be proficient in all branches of business, such as bookkeeping, banking, shorthand, typewriting, commercial law, etc.

Will be able to secure through us a good paying position on leaving the College.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

In this department we teach the latest and best methods of banking. Our pupils have to work in the College National Bank for a certain length of time. The bank transacts business with the pupils of the Wholesale and Retail departments. Our work is so complete in this department that it is a valuable experience to our pupils. They get familiar with the different commercial papers, etc.

BOOKKEEPING DEPARTMENT

This department is conducted by Prof. A. T. Delcambre, assisted by Prof. Carlos. The text books used in connection with our new methods are known to be the best out at the present time. Our bookkeeping course is complete. We do not have a copying course. Nor do we believe in it. Our pupils are required to handle the college paper money in all transactions. We have different sets in which the pupils have to go to the wholesale department to buy their goods, draw up all kind of commercial papers, such as notes, drafts, checks, etc., sell their goods at a certain per cent, profit, open and close books, etc. In fact, when a pupil goes through our course he or she is prepared to leave the college and go in a good positions.

Our bookkeeping department is furnished with the latest and best kind of desks, chairs, etc. Pupils are furnished different kinds of papers to work the course through. Under the management of Professors Carlos and Delcambre this department accomplish good work.

SHORTHAND DEPARTMENT

This department is conducted by Prof. A. M. Delcambre. We found out that the best System to be used is the Graham System. Under no circumstances will we claim that we turn out good Stenographers in six weeks as some other business schools claim to do. We do not believe in charlatanism. Let us give you good advice. Any school claiming to turn you out a good Stenographer in such a short time is a fake. They cannot do it. They will guarantee to teach you to write a certain speed in a certain length of time. We can do that also. There is a trick in everything. We do not propose to use such things in our school. We will be honest and straightforward with you. We will turn you out to be a good shorthand writer if you will give us the time. No school can go faster than us with their pupils. We have an expert shorthand writer to teach this branch. We give you from six to eight hours in this department every day. After school hours our pupils are required to go in the office of the College and take dictation from the Manager and write some on the typewriter. In fact, all of the correspondence of the College is done by the pupils of our school.

TYPEWRITING DEPARTMENT

We have one of the fastest operators in the country at the head of this department. We teach nothing but the Touch System. This is the only system which can really be called a system. Our pupils are required to memorize the key-board of the typewriter first; then, after they become familiar with the key-board they are put to work on a typewriter without letters on the keys.

Many of our pupils write from sixty to seventy-five words per minute in a few months. We had pupils in this department who could write at a speed of sixty words per minute after being in this department only two months. Our Typewriting Department is furnished with several different kinds of machines. We prefer the Single Key-board with two shift keys, but we have different kinds in case some of our pupils are called upon to work in an office where they use a double key-board. Many persons are under the impression that a pupil can learn typewriting by himself. This is a great mistake. On the contrary, we have to watch our pupils in the typewriting department very closely. Their work is closely examined every day. We see that they get the habit of turning out good work. At the present day, when nearly all correspondence is done on the typewriter an amanuensis must be a fast typewriter operator. Many of our pupils do not need to use their shorthand in common office work. We have some of our pupils who write fast enough on a machine to take down dictation direct on the typewriter at the rate of seventy-five words per minute, which is the average rate of the dictator. Three times the work can be turned out by a stenographer who uses only the typewriter. We desire to say that no College offers the facilities that we have in this department. We make it a specialty.

COMMERCIAL LAW

A very large per cent of the graduates of business colleges are turned out of school without a good knowledge of Commercial Law. We consider that no pupil should be given a Diploma on Bookkeeping if he did not take a good course in Commercial Law. In this department we have a specialist. Our class in Commercial Law is in charge of a good lawyer. An hour each day is given to this particular branch. Special points on Contracts, Commercial Forms, Deeds, Mortgages, etc., are brought out to the pupils. They are required to go through a regular course which we follow and must pass a satisfactory examination before they are granted diplomas. This department have been a success from the beginning, but our pupils have to work hard in this special study.

GUARANTEEING POSITIONS

Some business colleges will guarantee positions and use this as their great battle horse. We consider that any business college can do the same thing if it is a good school. We do not propose to advertise that we will guarantee positions, but whatever others can do toward their graduates, we can do the same. Many of the colleges of to-day will guarantee positions, but you must understand that the sentence is not complete without the small clause "under certain conditions." Any pupil coming to our school and taking a diploma in the Bookkeeping and Short-hand department we will guarantee him a position. We will take a contract in writing to that effect. This is useless, however, for any pupil capable of receiving such a diploma will have no trouble to secure a good paying position. There are thousands of good positions waiting for the qualified young man or woman. For the benefit of all we desire to say, "Qualify yourself first; business men will seek you." We do not know of any one of our graduates yet who failed in securing a good position.

PENMANSHIP THE FINISHING TOUCH TO ONE'S EDUCATION

A person should write a good, legible, rapid business hand for any kind of office work. It is required, not only for bookkeepers, but for stenographers also. Often the stenographers are required to do some kind of work around the office which could not be done otherwise. If a person who does not write a good, rapid business hand applies for a position, the first thing the firm will consider will be the penmanship. Penmanship is the first thing that the firm sees; hence it is the first thing that the firm considers. If your penmanship is not good, it will of course, not take further time to consider your other qualifications. When a firm advertises in some of our daily papers for a bookkeeper or a stenographer you may rest assured that you will not be the only applicant. You will be one among a dozen; and if your penmanship is not good, your application will receive but a mere glance and go to the waste basket. No matter how good

your composition, if your penmanship is not good, nine times out of ten your application will not be considered. Almost any person can learn to write a good business handwriting if he or she has received the proper instructions in the beginning. Our penmanship department is conducted under a fine penman. With our methods of instruction a person can learn to write a good, rapid, legible hand writing if the instructions are followed. We give an hour to our penmanship class every day. We see that every student gets the genuine muscular movement from the very beginning. Some of our pupils who can hardly write when they enter our school, turn out to be fine on penmanship in a very short time. It all depends how they apply themselves to the work. The lack of interest in writing is due to several reasons. We have not the time nor space to discuss them here, but the chiefest of the reasons are, perhaps, these two: The theory that "Writing is a gift," and to bad instructions and bad penmanship literature. The first has been proven false and the second is being rapidly overcome. "The Copy Book," that archenemy of writing, is fast losing its hold upon the people, and common sense methods are being pushed forward. Many persons who have never had the advantage of but a few hours instructions in our penmanship department have learned to write a good business hand. It all depends how they apply themselves.

CORRESPONDENCE

Letter Writing and Business Forms

To be able to express one's thoughts clearly and easily on paper is one of the most useful and valuable accomplishments. Especially is this true in this modern era, when the mails are used so extensively in the transmission of information and the interchange of thought. By means of the rapid and cheap mail service which our government has established, a vast volume of business is transacted through the mails, and social intercourse has been encouraged, until we may be truly called a "letter writing people."

Old and young now write scores of letters where one was written a generation ago, all of which adds to the intelligence of the people and increases the sum of our happiness and comfort.

Thirty-five minutes every day is devoted to this important branch of study. Our pupils are required to write letters on different subjects. Every letter must be handed to the teachers, who examine same and correct them. We teach them the different forms now in use. Similar to penmanship, this is one of the things which catches the eye of the business men of to-day. Our correspondence class is required to draw notes, drafts, bills of exchange, due bills, checks, receipts, etc. All the different rules for writing, collecting and transferring commercial papers are taught in this class.

We always bear in mind that to be able to write a good business letter is one of the most valuable accomplishments.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT

This is entirely a separate department, but under the same management as the Delcambre's Commercial College. By careful observation we see that fully seventy-five per cent of the pupils who fail in the Bookkeeping or Shorthand Department is through lack of a good common school education. The writer has seen pupils enter certain business colleges without the knowledge of common fractions. Those same pupils dragged through the course in several months, and when completed were given diplomas. The same pupils of that school failed in business through lack of a good literary education. You must first prepare yourself with a good common school education before we accept you in our Commercial school.

Under no circumstances will we accept a pupil in the Commercial school before a satisfactory examination has been passed. We do not want to take pupils which we cannot turn out to be good bookkeepers and stenographers.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

FRESHMAN

First Term

U.S. History (Chambers' Primary), begun.
Language. (Hyde's Book), begun.
Arithmetic. (Nicholson's Intermediate).
Geography. (Maury's Elementary).
Spelling. (Written).

Second Term

U.S. History. (Chambers' Primary), completed.
Arithmetic. (Nicholson's Intermediate), completed.
Language. (Hyde's Book), completed.
Geography. (Maury's Elementary), completed.
Spelling.

SOPHOMORE

First Term

U.S. History. (Chambers' Higher), begun.
Arithmetic. (Nicholson's Complete), begun.
Geography. (Maury's Manual), begun.
Grammar. (Whitney & Lockwood), begun.
Physiology. (Steele's Fourteen Weeks).
Spelling.

Second Term

U. S. History. (Chambers' Higher), begun.
Arithmetic. (Nicholson's Complete), completed.
Geography. (Maury's Manual), completed.
Grammar. (Whitney & Lockwood).
Physiology. (Steele's).

JUNIOR

First Term

American Literature.
Arithmetic. (Nicholson's Advanced).
Algebra. (Wentworth), begun.
Civil Government. (Young).
Latin. (Callar & Daniell's).
Grammar.

Second Term

Botany. (Steele's Fourteen Weeks).
Algebra. (Wentworth).
Civil Government. (Young), completed.
Physchology. [sic]
Grammar.
Latin. (Callar & Daniell's).

SENIOR

First Term

Geometry. (Wentworth).
Latin. (Gate to Caesar), Callar.
Zoology. (Steele's).
General History.
Physics. (Steele's).

Second Term

Latin. (A. & G.)
Rhetoric.
Chemistry.
Trigonometry. (begun).
General History.
Study of English Authors.
Geometry.

PRIMARY SCHOOL

Our Primary Department is conducted by able and experienced teachers in this line. Close confinement will be avoided and children will be allowed ample opportunity for taking plenty of wholesome exercise.

Neatness, accuracy and patience will be earnestly enjoined. Parents need not have fear that small children sent here will be neglected, and the time of teachers taken up with more advanced pupils. This department prepares pupils to enter the Academic Course.

EXAMINATIONS

Pupils will be subjected to written examinations at the end of each term and promoted to a higher grade as rapidly as they receive a passing grade. No pupil will be advanced to a higher grade if the examination is not satisfactory.

LITERARY SOCIETY

The Literary Societies of the College are in the most prosperous condition. Some of the objects are to cultivate the spirit of fraternity, inspire confidence before an audience, call out and develop original thought in speaking, writing and singing. It is productive of the greatest good to its members. It had done great good to those who work for honor and position.

NOTHING SECTARIAN OR DENOMINATIONAL

Will be taught in this institution. Strong moral influences will be brought to bear on all students, and representatives of every denomination and faith will be treated with the utmost fairness and consideration. Ministers and their children, of all denominations, tuition half price.

VALUABLE INFORMATION

Any student receiving fifty demerits during one session will be expelled.

No student shall drink, or bring to his room, or have accessible at any time, intoxicants of any kind whatsoever, while a student of the College, on penalty of immediate expulsion.

A student having entered the College, shall not be allowed off the grounds without special permission.

All fire arms must be delivered to the President, and no student shall have in his possession anything of this sort during his connection with the College.

No games of chance, by whatever name called, shall be allowed on the College premises under penalty of expulsion.

Upon entering the College, the student must deposit a certain sum of money with the president, which shall be held as a guarantee that rooms will be taken care of. Furniture damaged by pupils must be paid for.

Payment of board must be made in advance for not less than four weeks.

The managers of the school cannot afford to adopt the credit system. The low rates of board and tuition can be afforded only on a strictly cash basis. Hence the following conditions, which they announce as a basis of legal contracts, will be adhered to in the settlement of all school accounts.

No allowance for lost time will be made for students within one week of the opening of the month.



THE DELCAMBRE COLLEGE

Judy Debaillon

Being born a cat invites trouble. Right away you're cast as Sinister Sam. Humans tremble if you're black and you cross their paths. Should you fall from a ten-story building no one even supplies a band-aid because, mysteriously, you have eight more lives to go.¹

Cats have never ceased to capture the interest and imagination of humans. The cat has been an emblem of good and bad luck, a personification of the devil, or a charm to ward off evil spirits. Cats have been believed to control and prophesy the weather and were consulted before setting off on an expedition. "What makes a peaceful cat suddenly leap up, showing every sign of fear, when nothing has happened? Do cats feel the presence of ghosts or danger? During the Second World War, many people claimed that their cats knew when bombs were about to be dropped. And there are many tales of cats who won't go near a spot where someone has met with a violent death. What do they see or feel? No one knows, and no one has been able to verify this 'sixth sense' scientifically."²

Cat Superstitions

The very origin of the cat is surrounded by superstitious belief. One informant told me that, according to a friend of hers, cats originated on Noah's Ark--"You know, cats were on Noah's Ark. You know why? Rats! To control the rats."³ (L.P.)

¹Dolores Succa, "There Was This Cat," Cats Magazine (October 1971), p. 7.

²Pat Taylor, Kittens (Canary Islands, Spain, 1970), p. 52.

³Cf. 1. Details about the informants, designated by initials, will be found at the end of the article. "The first few days that the animals were shut up in the ark, unaccustomed to the rolling of the ship and to their habitation, they all stayed in their quarters. The monkey was the first to get bored with this sedentary life--he went to flirt with a young lioness... From the liaison between the monkey and the lioness, a male and a female cat resulted." Ida Mellan, A Practical Cat Book (New York 1950), p. 21.

One popular and widely held group of superstitions concern the black cat. In America, Canada, Belgium, and Spain a black cat is a symbol of bad luck. Most informants concurred in this estimate:

"If a black cat crosses your path you are supposed to spit to ward off evil spirits." (T.G.)

"If you see a black cat, that means seven years of bad luck." (L.R.)

"If a black cat crosses the road it means bad luck or something bad will happen." (J.C.)

"I once knew a bus driver who was driving the children to school one morning. A black cat crossed the road and he turned his bus around and took a completely different route." (J.Dur.)

"You know, my moma was going somewhere and a black cat crossed the road in front of her car. She turned the car around and went another way." (J.D.)

"I have witnessed several incidences in which people actually stopped their cars and turned around instead of allowing a black cat to cross in front of them. I can recall that one Sunday morning in church, the priest in his sermon had appealed to the people to take it easy on their superstition [about the black cat]."⁴ (L.P.)

"The ark had already been afloat for several weeks when one morning the pig, that lackey, scratched himself and spewed forth a couple of rats--such prolific rats that Noah, after having supplicated God, called the lion to his aid. The lion stretched, roared in the pig's face, and blew his nose so violently that a cat sprang out of his nostrils." Fernand Mery, Her Majesty the Cat (New York 1957), p. 14. Stith Thompson reports a belief that the devil as a mouse gnawed a hole in the bottom of the ark, Noah employed the help of the lion who sneezed. The cat came from the lion's nostril and ate the mouse. Stith Thompson, Motif-Index of Folk-Literature (Bloomington 1951), No. A1811.2.

⁴Cf. Lyle Saxon et al., Gumbo Ya-Ya (New York 1945), p. 537: "If a black cat crosses your path, make the sign of the cross on the ground with your feet." The Frank C. Brown Collections of North Carolina Folklore, Vol. VI, Popular Beliefs and Superstition from North Carolina, edited by Wayland D. Hand, pp. 507-509, items 3808-3820; Hilda Roberts, "Louisiana Superstitions," Journal of American Folklore, XL (1927), p. 195, #1235-1241.

Another fairly common superstition concerns the ability of cats to suck the life out of people. Most informants either believed it or at least knew of it.

"If a cat goes near a baby he is going to suffocate it." (B.L.)

"If a pregnant cat goes near a baby, it will suck the life out of it and give it to her kittens." (B.L.)

"Do not go to bed with a cat because it will suffocate you. That's why cats don't make good pets."⁵ (Jm.C.)

Several informants mentioned that cats have nine lives. One of them related the following story:

One time we tried to get rid of seven cats so we put them in this sack, tied the sack and we threw them into this river and we watched for a while to see what would happen and to our surprise in a little while three of these cats came out and swam to the shore to the other side. So it has something that cats do have more than one life, at least.⁶ (M.P.)

There are miscellaneous superstitions concerning cats:

"Cats have one master." (L.P.)

"You cannot poison a cat." (D.L.)

"When cats eat grass, they are sick, because they have some sort of deficiency." (M.P.)

⁵ Cf. Stith Thompson, Motif-Index of Folk-Literature, Vol. I, p. 476, no. B766.2; Hilda Roberts, "Louisiana Superstitions," p. 196, #1254.

⁶ Brown, North Carolina Folklore, I, pp. 380-381, #7157: "A cat has nine lives. Tho' killed eight times, the cat will come back and live a ninth life." Hilda Roberts, "Louisiana Superstitions," p. 196, #1248. Vivian Buchan, "There is Something About a Cat!" Cats Magazine (October 1972), p. 31: "The superstitious folk will tell you, too, that because a cat has nine lives he'll be sure to catch up with you in his next one if you abuse or ignore him in this one."

"Cats will not live in the house of a dying person or a house where a cat has died."⁷ (Jm. C.)

Beliefs about Body Parts

Many beliefs about the cat involve the parts of his body and attempt to explain the mysterious aura which surrounds felines. Probably the most common belief is that a cat will always land on its feet.

One informant, a veterinarian, explained: "If a cat falls or is dropped it will never fall on its head. That's how we can tell if a cat is hurt after an accident--by dropping it."⁸ (D. L.)

It is also generally believed that cats can see at night. In fact, as Richard Smith points out, "Cats cannot, contrary to popular belief, see in total darkness, but they can see quite well in a dim light."⁹ A cat has vertical pupils that expand to let him see in near-darkness. But he is not endowed with special eyesight that can enable him to see in absolute darkness. The cat's eyes are continually contracted during the day, and has to make an effort as it were, to see at all, whereas at dusk, when the eye returns to its natural state, he sees perfectly and uses this advantage to recognize and surprise other animals.

One other widely held belief is that a cat's whiskers on his face grow as long as his body is wide. When a cat attempts to pass through a hole, crack, etc., if the whiskers touch too much, he will not go through because he knows his body will not fit. One resource stated that this belief is probably not true for "slender cats sometimes have long vibrissae [whiskers] while fat cats may have short ones."¹⁰

It is not surprising to find that parts of the cat's body are believed to have medicinal properties. One informant reported that "if you put the tail of a cat in a witch's brew, that the brew could put curses on people." (J. C.)

Some beliefs linked to the color of the animals turn out to

⁷Cf. Hilda Roberts, "Louisiana Superstitions," #1014, 1253, 1255, 1258; North Carolina Folklore, VII, p. 419, #7400.

⁸Cf. North Carolina Folklore, I, p. 381: "A cat will always light on its feet." (John R. Gilbert, Cats Cats Cats Cats Cats [London, 1961], p. 46.)

⁹Richard C. Smith, The Complete Cat Book (New York, 1963), p. 32.

¹⁰Ida Mellan, The Science and the Mystery of the Cat (New York, 1940), p. 81.

be based on observation and are largely correct:

"All white cats are deaf." (J. Dur.)

This statement is not necessarily true, but it is true that most white, blue-eyed cats are deaf.

"All white cats are albinos." (J. Dur.)

Again the belief is not necessarily true, but some white cats are albinos.

"All tri-colored (calico) cats are females." (J. Dur.)

Tri-clor is sex linked, but there are a few very rare cases where tri-colored cats were males.

One of the most commonly-held beliefs about cats, and one many hapless cat owners will tentatively subscribe to, is that "Cats are finicky eaters." True or not, the belief has enriched cat food manufacturers.

Cat's Feats

Cats are believed to have accomplished many feats. The most incredible one concerned a cat who "saved the life of a fireman in Illinois by performing mouth to mouth resuscitation." (Informant F.) But quite common were stories of cats who travelled thousands of miles, by instinct, to meet their master. One informant stated, "I have heard of cats who have traveled thousands of miles. For instance a family left on vacation one time, I don't remember where they went, but one morning they woke up and their cat was sitting at their apartment door." (C. L.) Another informant related the story of a cat named Tim. Tim got in the car of a visitor parked before his owner's house. When the visitor left, Tim was still in the car. When the visitor realized something was in her car, about fifty miles out of town, she opened her car door, and the cat jumped out. About three weeks later, the cat returned home. (L. P.)

Two informants reported having heard of cats who used the toilet. (M. P.) The second informant related hearing "about an Ocelot cat who used to use the toilet and flush it when he was finished." (J. Dur.) The same information was found in one printed source: "Very intelligent cats also make use of a seat in the bathroom and with no thought of covering their scent."¹¹

¹¹Ibid., p. 174.

Cats can become quite imitative of their owners. One informant reported: "knew a lady who owned a cat which drank coffee and ate toast with its master every morning." (J. C.) The second informant told the following story:

Well, this lady had this cat, and it had coffee with her every morning so to - this other lady here came over one day to have coffee with this lady and happen to sit in the seat this cat usually sat in. So the cat wasn't pleased with this and he growled until this lady would move to the other seat so they all had coffee at the same time. (M. P.)

Despite the general opinion that cats are selfish, some stories of altruistic feline behavior are reported. One informant told me her cat shared its food with the neighbor's cat while the neighbors were on vacation. (L. P.) One printed source gave a similar account:

A male cat whose owner fed also a stray cat exhibited a fine sense of fairness by taking only half the food from the dish and leaving the remainder for the stray; and if the stray came to the dish first, the owned cat waited until it had eaten half the food, then nosed in himself for the other half.¹²

Cat superstitions, like all superstitions, are considerably less common today than twenty-five years ago. The most valuable informants, therefore, were older people. Superstitions, moreover, linger longer in rural areas. One note of interest to both folklorists and historians was the realization that many variations in superstitions were simply errors caused by oral transmission.

¹²Ibid.

Informants

J. C. (white woman), twenty years old, from Lafayette.

Jm. C. (white man), from Golden Meadows, age 22.

J. D. (white woman), from Lafayette, age 20.

J. Dur. (white man), from Lafayette, age 20.

T.G. (white woman), from Erath, age 22.

C.L. (white man), from Lafayette, age 20.

M.L. (white woman), from Lafayette, age about 40.

B.L. (white woman), repeating information received from a student at Carencro High School.

D.L. (a white veterinarian), about 30 years old, graduate of Texas A & M, resident of Lafayette.

L.P. (white woman), from Lafayette, age 49.

M.P. (white man), from Lafayette, age 49.

L.R. (white woman), from New Iberia, age 23.

QUERY

Mary Elizabeth Sanders, Briar Court Drive, #D-130, Lafayette, Louisiana 70501, needs information on Alexander Sigur.

21 Feb. 1829 Alexander Sigur took out a license in St. Mary Parish to wed Caroline Frère. The same day he and Robert Nash Ogden signed a marriage bond and her father, Alexander Frère, gave his permission for his daughter to marry. On 14 April Dr. John N. Casanova "Declares that Caroline Frère asked him to 'interpose his authority' to prevent her marriage to Alexander Sigur." Apparently the declaration was successful.

In 1834 Caroline was the wife of Hector McNeil and living in Madison Co., Miss. (See Civil Suits #1907 & 1918.) Alexander Sigur was born 3 December 1801, a son of François Pierre Sigur and his wife, Emilie Pellerin. Caroline was the daughter of Alexander Frère by his second wife, Catherine Hennen. What happened to Alexander Sigur? Does anyone have his marriage or death record?

Mrs. N.W. Alexander, Route 5, Box 931, Orange, Texas, wants information about Onézime or Onésime Pivots (Pivotous) who married Margaret Laughlin in Opelousas, La., July 18, 1838. We would like any information on any family or descendants. Marguerite was brought up by her sister, Mrs. George McDougle.

A PARTIAL LIST OF REVOLUTIONARY WAR PATRIOTS AND
THE CEMETERIES IN WHICH THEY ARE BURIED,
TOGETHER WITH PERTINENT DATA*

Compiled by

Vita Reaux

PATRIOT:

Joseph Babin - son of Dominique Babin and Marguerite Boudrot

Born: ca 1760
Died: 23 October 1820, aged 60 years
Buried: 24 October 1820 - St. Martin of Tours
Catholic Church Cemetery
St. Martinville, Louisiana

#1414 Bk. 1787-1830, SMC

Married: 20 February 1778, St. Martin Original Acts, Bk. I,
No. 93, St. Martin Courthouse

Anastasie Mélançon - daughter of Honoré Mélançon and Marie
Joseph Brau

Born: ca 1758
Died: 25 May 1828, aged 70 years
Buried: 26 May 1828 - St. Martin of Tours
Catholic Church Cemetery
St. Martinville, Louisiana

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on the roster of "La Compagnie de
Milice des Attakapas"--dated 1 May 1777.
pp. 289-290, "S.A.R. Spanish Records. Spanish-
English War 1779-1783," compiled by C. Robert
Churchill.

*All of the information contained in this compilation was found
in the acts of baptism, marriage and burial of the church and in the
legal documents of the parish courthouses. The National Society Daughters
of the American Revolution approves the service record of the men listed
on the roster of "La Compagnie de Milice des Attakapas" and Opelousas
dated 1 May 1777. A copy of the attached list of patriots was submitted to
the Historian General of the National Society. The Reporter General,

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Adélaïde	bt. 5- 9-1779	Pierre Savoie
Joseph	9-22-1783	
Julien	9-21-1786	Séraphine Guillebaut
Alexandre	1-25-1792	Marie Tarsie Thibaudot
Louise Céleste	2-25-1794	Gilbert Sonnier
Marcelite (Arthémise)	7- 1-1802	Jacques Colin LeBlanc

PATRIOT:

Jean Bérard

Born: ca 1737
 Died: 7 October 1821, aged 84 years
 Buried: 8 October 1821 - St. Martin of Tours
 Catholic Church Cemetery
 St. Martinville, Louisiana

Married: no marriage record found

Anne Broussard - daughter of Alexandre Broussard and Marguerite
 Thibodeau, natives of Acadie

Born: ca 1743
 Died: 16 November 1820, aged about 77 years
 Buried: 17 November 1820 - St. Martin of Tours
 Catholic Church Cemetery
 St. Martinville, Louisiana

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on the roster of "La Compagnie de
 Milice des Attakapas" - dated 1 May 1777.
 pp. 289-290, "S.A.R. Spanish Records. Spanish-
 English War 1779-1783," compiled by C. Robert
 Churchill.

NSDAR, will then submit it to the Smithsonian Institute who in turn
 must submit it to the Senate. (DAR was chartered by an Act of Congress
 and must, therefore, submit an Annual Report upon its major activities
 to the Federal Government.)

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Christine		Agricole Fuselier
Adélaïde	12-11-1770	Charles Daniel Fagot
Jean-Baptiste	9-15-1773	Marguerite Decoux
Alexandre	3- 3-1775	
Camille	9-10-1777	
Achille		Marie-Hortense Boutte

PATRIOT:

Michel Bernard - son of Jean-Baptiste Bernard and Marie-Cécile Gaudet

Born: ca 1735 in Beaubassin, Acadie
 Died: 29 August 1809, aged 74 years
 Buried: 30 August 1809 - St. Martin of Tours
 Catholic Church Cemetery
 St. Martinville, Louisiana

Married: 25 January 1761, at Ristigouche, Acadie

Marie Guilbeau - daughter of Joseph Guilbeau and Madeline Michel

Born: ca 1733

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on the roster of "La Compagnie de Milice des Attakapas" - dated 1 May 1777.
 pp. 289-290, "S.A.R. Spanish Records. Spanish-English War 1779-1783," compiled by C. Robert Churchill.

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Jean-Baptiste François		Marguerite Broussard Madeline Broussard Constance LeBlanc Euphrosine Mélançon
Marie-Anne	9- 7-1770	
Marie	bt. 12- 4-1774	André Préjean
Félicité		Isaac (Pierre) Thibodeau
Anne		Olidon Broussard
Michel		Marguerite Broussard

PATRIOT:

Jean Louis Bonin - s/o Antoine Bonin of Grenoble, France, and
Marguerite Tellier, native of Mobile, Alabama

Born: ca 1752 - Mobile, Alabama
Died: - at his plantation at La Fausse Pointe
St. Martin Parish, Louisiana
Buried: 24 December 1795 - St. Martin of Tours
Catholic Church Cemetery
St. Martinville, Louisiana

Married: 25 April 1771 - St. Martin of Tours Catholic Church
St. Martinville, Louisiana

Marguerite Price - d/o Olivier (Antoine) Prince and Marie
Marguerite Boudreaux, natives of Acadie

Born: - State of Maryland
Buried: 9 December 1800 - St. Martin of Tours
Catholic Church Cemetery
St. Martinville, Louisiana

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on roster of the Attakapas District
Milice - dated 1 May 1777
pp. 289-290, "S.A.R. Spanish Records," compiled
by C. Robert Churchill.

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Susanne	1772	Eloy Dugas
Jean-Louis	11-14-1775	Elizabeth Breau
Marguerite Louise	3-28-1777	Nicolas Hébert
Benjamin	8-16-1781	Modeste Breau
Jean-Baptiste	11-25-1784	Anastasio Broussard
		Joséphine Gonsoulin
		Clarice Benoit
Françoise Pélagie	1- 6-1786	Frédéric Louvierre
Moise	1-25-1791	Marie-Denise Breau

PATRIOT:

Paul Bonin - son of Antoine Bonin and Marie Marguerite Tellier

Born: ca 1758, Mobile, Alabama
 Died: 12 December 1803, aged 45 years
 Buried: 13 December 1803 - St. Martin of Tours
 Catholic Church Cemetery
 St. Martinville, Louisiana

Married: no marriage record found

Marie-Louise Faustin (Fostin) - native of the Illinois Country,
 daughter of Jacques Faustin (Fostin)
 and Françoise Vien

Born: ca 1763
 Died: 3 February 1808 - 7:00 p.m., aged 45 years
 Buried: 4 February 1808 - St. Martin of Tours
 Catholic Church Cemetery
 St. Martinville, Louisiana

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on the roster of "La Compagnie de
 Milice des Attakapas" - dated 1 May 1777.
 pp. 289-290, "S.A.R. Spanish Records. Spanish-
 English War 1779-1783," compiled by C. Robert Churchill.

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Hypolite	1778	Marie Doiron
Paul	9-20-1780	
Pierre	4-10-1783	Apollonie (Pauline) Louièrre
Marie-Adrienne		Pierre Savoye
Barthélemey		Arthémise Broussard
Marie-Séraphine	9- 6-1789	
Louise		Benjamin Louvière
Marie	1- 9-1795	
Louis	2-27-1797	

PATRIOT:

François Cesar Boutte - son of André Claude Boutte and
Françoise Bodin dit Miragoine

Born: ca 1751
Died: 3 September 1827, aged 76 years
Buried: 4 September 1827 - St. Martin of Tours
Catholic Church Cemetery
St. Martinville, Louisiana

Married: 12 July 1778

Marie-Thérèse Degruis

Born: ca 1740
Died: 13 September 1818, aged 78 years
Buried: 14 September 1818 - St. Martin of Tours
Catholic Church Cemetery
St. Martinville, Louisiana

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on the roster of "La Compagnie de
Milice des Attakapas - dated 1 May 1777.
pp. 289-290, "S. A. R. Spanish Records. Spanish-
English War 1779-1783," compiled by C. Robert
Churchill.

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Marie-Hortense		Achille Bérard
François César		Marie-Louise Gonsoulin

PATRIOT:

Philippe Boutte - son of Claude Boutte and Marie-Anne Baudin

Born: ca 1752, Mobile, Alabama
Died: 30 October 1824, aged 72 years
Buried: 30 October 1824 - St. Martin of Tours
Catholic Church Cemetery
St. Martinville, Louisiana

Philippe Boutte remained a bachelor.

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on the roster of "La Compagnie de Milice des Attakapas" - dated 1 May 1777.
pp. 289-290, "S.A.R. Spanish Records. Spanish-English War 1779-1783," compiled by C. Robert Churchill.

PATRIOT:

Amand Broussard - s/o Joseph Broussard dit Beausoleil, Captain, and Commandant of the Acadians of the Post of Attakapas, and Agnès Thibodeaux, both natives of Acadie (now Nova Scotia)

Born: ca 1754 - Parish of St.-Jean in Acadie
Died: 8 January 1818 - at the age of 64 years at his residence at Fausse Pointe, St. Martin Parish, Louisiana.
Buried: 9 January 1818 - St. Martin of Tours Catholic Church Cemetery St. Martinville, Louisiana
Married: 1st - 15 July 1771 - St. Francis of Pointe Coupee Church New Roads, Louisiana

Hélène Landry - d/o Firmin Landry and Françoise Thibaudeau

Born: Acadie
Died: Before 9 February 1773
Married: 2nd - 24 May 1775 - Civil Marriage Contract St. Martin Parish Courthouse St. Martinville, Louisiana

Anne Benoît - d/o Alexis Benoît and Hélène Comeau, both natives of Acadie

Born: ca 1763 - Parish of St.-Jean, Acadie
Died: 18 September 1830 - at the age of 67 years, at her residence at Fausse Pointe, St. Martin Parish, Louisiana
Buried: 19 September 1830 - St. Martin of Tours Catholic Church Cemetery St. Martinville, Louisiana

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on roster of the Attakapas District
Milice - dated 1 May 1777.
pp. 289-290, "S.A.R. Spanish Records," com-
piled by C. Robert Churchill.

CHILDREN: Issue of 1st marriage with Hélène Landry

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Joséphat	11-29-1771	Françoise Trahan

Issues of 2nd marriage with Anne Benoit

Edouard	10-17-1777	Anne Thibaudau
Christine	bt. 4-23-1780	
Scholastique	bt. 3-24-1782	Joseph Pierre Broussard
Anne (Manon)	bt. 3-21-1784	Alexandre Simon Broussard
Nicola (Armand)	3- 5-1786	Adélaïde Broussard
Eloy	4-12-1788	Céleste Comau Marie Broussard Marie Irma Boutte
Suzanne	4- 2-1790	Maximilien Descuïres
Julie	5-31-1795	
Louise	10-20-1792	
Rosemone	bt. 11-10-1799	
Camille	10- 1801	Marie Elizabeth Dugas
Sélonise		Louis Broussard

PATRIOT:

Claude Broussard - son of Joseph dit Beausoleil Broussard and
Agnès Thibodeaux

Born: ca 1744, in Acadie
Died: 13 October 1819, aged 75 years
Buried: 14 October 1819 - St. Martin of Tours
Catholic Church Cemetery
St. Martinville, Louisiana

Married: 1st - no marriage record found

Louise Hébert

Buried: 16 March 1788 - St. Martin of Tours
Catholic Church Cemetery
St. Martinville, Louisiana

Married: 2nd - 24 April 1793

Catherine Trahan - daughter of Joachim Trahan and Marie Duhon

no record found

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on the roster of "La Compagnie de Milice des Attakapas" - dated 1 May 1777.
pp. 289-290, "S.A.R. Spanish Records. Spanish-English War 1779-1783," compiled by C. Robert Churchill.

CHILDREN: Issue of 1st marriage with Louise Hébert

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Appolonie	2- 5-1773	Michel Pivoteau
Jean-Baptiste	bt. 10-19-1774	Julienne Trahan
Valéry	5-15-1776	Marguerite Landry
Louis	8-25-1777	
Alexandre	bt. 5- 9-1779 (age 8 mos)	
Elizabeth (Isabel)		Charles Duhon
Pélagie		Jean-Baptiste Granger
Louise		Jean-Charles Doiron
Beloni	bt. 3-20-1785 (age 5 mos)	
Anastasie	1-15 -1786	Augustin Broussard
Victoire	10-15-1787	Joseph Farck

Issue of 2nd marriage with Catherine Trahan

Claude	5-22-1794	
Louis		Marie Eurasie Simon
Joseph	died 1802 (aged 8 years)	
Jean Joseph	3-20-1796	
Marie Magdeleine	10-25-1797	
Marie		Pierre Guidry
Delphine	8- 8-1799	Michel Falk
Julie	1801	
Célestine	8- 1-1803	Joseph Zéphérin Trahan
Jean	8- 2-1805	
Armand	9-25-1807	

PATRIOT:

François Broussard - son of Joseph dit Beausoleil Broussard and
Agnès Thibaudeau, natives of Port Royal, Acadie

Born: ca 1741
Died: 15 May 1819 - at his home, aged about 78 years
Buried: 16 May 1819 - St. Martin of Tours
Catholic Church Cemetery
St. Martinville, Louisiana

Married: no marriage record found

Pélagie Landry - native of Acadie

Born: ca 1746
Died: 12 December 1831 - at 6:00 a.m., aged 85 years
Buried: 13 December 1831 - Cathedral of St. John the
Evangelist Cemetery
Lafayette, Louisiana

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on the roster of "La Compagnie de
Milice des Attakapas" - dated 1 May 1777.
pp. 289-290, "S.A.R. Spanish Records. Spanish-
English War 1779-1783," compiled by C. Robert
Churchill.

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Odilon	1- 2-1771	Anne Bernard
Théophile	3- 5-1773	Victoire Landry
		Adélaïde LeBlanc
Jean (François)	bt. 5- 5-1776	Gertrude Thibaudeau
		Hortense Broussard
		Marguerite Bourg
Joseph	5-16-1777	Marie Thibaudeau
		Susanne Boudreaux
Isidoire (François)	1- 2-1779	Isabelle Thibodeau
		Adélaïde Prejean
Pélagie	bt. 9-28-1782	Joseph Thibodeau
		Pierre Meau
		Charles Duhon

PATRIOT:

Jean-Baptiste Broussard - s/o Alexandre Broussard, Capitaine de la Milice en Acadie, and Marguerite Thibodeaux

Born: ca 1727 - Acadie (now Nova Scotia)

Died: 15 October 1825 - 7:30 p.m. at the home of his eldest son Jean in Vermillionville (now Lafayette), aged about 98 years

Buried: 16 October 1825 - Cathedral of St. John the Evangelist Cemetery
Lafayette, Louisiana

Married: 1st - date unknown

Agnès Brun - a native of Acadie

Buried: 6 November 1798 - aged 59 years, St. Martin of Tours Catholic Church Cemetery
St. Martinville, Louisiana

Married: 2nd - 23 August 1799 - Civil Marriage Contract
St. Martin Parish Courthouse
St. Martinville, Louisiana

Elizabeth Landry - d/o Jean-Baptiste Landry and Elizabeth Dugas
and widow of Joseph Dugas

Note: In the marriage contract with Elizabeth Landry (1799) it is stated that Jean-Baptiste Broussard is a Lieutenant in the Militia and is also a warden of the church.

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on roster of the Attakapas District Militia - dated 1 May 1777.
pp. 289-290, "S.A.R. Spanish Records," compiled by C. Robert Churchill.

CHILDREN: Issues of 1st marriage with Agnès Brun

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Jean	ca 1765	Louise Divine Broussard Séraphine Thibodeaux
Michel	ca 1768	Anastasie Broussard Marie Euphémie Boudrot
Perpetue	4-14-1771	Charles Comeau

PATRIOT:

Pierre Broussard - son of Alexandre Broussard and Marguerite Thibodeaux, natives of Acadie

Born: ca 1752 in Acadie
 Died: 12 December 1828 at Grande Pointe
 Buried: 13 December 1828 - St. Martin of Tours
 Catholic Church Cemetery
 St. Martinville, Louisiana

Married: 1st - 1 July 1776

Marie Mélançon - daughter of Paul Honorata Mélançon and Marie Braud, natives of Acadie

Born: ca 1761
 Died: aged about 36 years
 Buried: 14 January 1791 - St. Martin of Tours
 Catholic Church Cemetery
 St. Martinville, Louisiana

Married: 2nd - 16 April 1798

Marguerite Guidry - daughter of Pierre Guidry and Marguerite Miller

Born: 8 March 1782 at District of Opelousas, Louisiana
 Died: 8 May 1862 - at Grande Pointe
 Buried: 8 May 1862 - St. Martin of Tours
 Catholic Church Cemetery
 St. Martinville, Louisiana

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on the roster of "La Compagnie de Milice des Attakapas" - dated 1 May 1777.
 pp. 289-290, "S.A.R. Spanish Records. Spanish-English War 1779-1783," compiled by C. Robert Churchill.

CHILDREN: Issues of 1st marriage with Marie Mélançon

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Pierre Joseph	6-15-1777	Scholastique Broussard
Alexandre Pierre		Marie Azélie Begnaud
Julien	bt. 7-25-1779	
Louis (Don)		Félonise Broussard
Ludivine	1- 8-1786	Marcel Patin
Ursin	(age 11 mos)	Julie Robichaud

Issues of 2nd marriage with Marguerite Guidry

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Pierre Z��pherin	10-22-1799	Carm��lite Martin Eliza Dugas
Elizabeth Belzire	5-10-1801	Julien Robichaux
C��saire	10-10-1805	
Marguerite Elmire	bt. 8-13-1806	Jean Julien Rousseau
Cl��mence		Alexandre Hamilton
Emelie		Caleb Green
Olivier	10-10-1812	Elmire Bernard

PATRIOT:

Silvain Broussard - son of Alexandre Broussard and Marguerite Thibodeau, natives of Acadie

Born: 24 February 1741
 Baptized: 18 June 1741 - Beaubassin, Acadie
 Died: 2 March 1804
 Buried: 3 March 1804 - St. Martin of Tours
 Catholic Church Cemetery
 St. Martinville, Louisiana

Married: ca 1769-1770

F  licit   Guilbeau - daughter of Joseph Guilbeau dit L'Officier and Magdelaine Michel, natives of Acadie

Born: ca 1748
 Died: 3 January 1818, aged 70 years
 Buried: 4 January 1818 - St. Martin of Tours
 Catholic Church Cemetery
 St. Martinville, Louisiana

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on the roster of "La Compagnie de Milice des Attakapas" - dated 1 May 1777.
 pp. 289-290, "S.A.R. Spanish Records. Spanish-English War 1779-1783," compiled by C. Robert Churchill.

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Anaclet	10- 7-1770	Magdelaine Wilse
Batilde	10- 7-1770	Pierre Braud
Hubert	8- 3-1772	
Adélaïde	6-26-1774	Simon Giroir
Appolonie	bt. 5- 5-1776	François-Xavier Terrio
Félicité	10-24-1777	Joseph Boudreaux
Marie Victoire	bt. 5- 9-1779	
Silvestre	5-27-1784	Adélaïde Braud
		Marie Aspasia Babinaud
François	5- 4-1786	
Céleste		Julian Mélançon

PATRIOT:

Joseph Castille - native of Port Mahon, Isle of Menorca

Born: ca 1734

Died: "at his place 'à la Pointe'" - aged about 50 years

Buried: 20 October 1784 - St. Martin of Tours
Catholic Church Cemetery
St. Martinville, Louisiana

Married: before 1765 in Maryland - child b. 1-22-1764 in
Baltimore, N. A.

Ozite (Rosa) Landry

Born: ca 1730 in Acadie

Died: at the home of Auguste Bijot, her son-in-law,
aged about 80 years

Buried: 16 October 1810 - St. Martin of Tours
Catholic Church Cemetery
St. Martinville, Louisiana

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on the roster of "La Compagnie de Milice des Attakapas" - dated 1 May 1777.
pp. 289-290, "S.A.R. Spanish Records. Spanish-English War 1779-1783," compiled by C. Robert Churchill.

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Joseph Ignace La Marthe	1-22-1764	Scholastique Borda Germaine Trahan Laurent Ducrest Auguste Bijot
Emmanuel Jean-Baptiste Marie Magdeleine		Felicity Stelly Judith Stelly Joseph Richard François Constant Potier

PATRIOT:

Michel Doucet - son of Michel Doucet and Marguerite Martin

Born: ca 1759 in Acadie
 Died: 14 November 1804, at La Pointe, aged 45 years
 Buried: 15 November 1804 - St. Martin of Tours
 Catholic Church Cemetery
 St. Martinville, Louisiana

Married: 20 January 1793

Marguerite Landry - daughter of Rene Landry and Marguerite Babin

no record

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on the roster of "La Compagnie de Milice des Attakapas" - dated 1 May 1777, pp. 289-290, "S.A.R. Spanish Records. Spanish-English War 1779-1783," compiled by C. Robert Churchill.

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Jean Ursin	bt. 11-1-1795 (age 8 mos)	

PATRIOT:

Louis Armand Ducrest - Lieutenant of Grenadiers, Legion of the Mississippi, native of the Diocèse of Genève, France, and son of Jean-François Ducrest and Magdelaine Moquet

Born: ca 1722 in France
 Died: 17 December 1797, aged 75 years
 Buried: 19 December 1797 - St. Martin of Tours
 Catholic Church Cemetery
 St. Martinville, Louisiana

Married: 2 March 1756

Anna Catalina Wilse - native of New Orleans and daughter of Nicolas Wilse and Magdelaine Pinter, residents of Pointe Coupee

Born: ca 1737
 Died: 10 October 1820, aged 83 years
 Buried: 11 October 1820 - St. Martin of Tours
 Catholic Church Cemetery
 St. Martinville, Louisiana

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on the roster of "La Compagnie de Milice des Attakapas" - dated 1 May 1777. pp. 289-290, "S.A.R. Spanish Records. Spanish-English War 1779-1793," compiled by C. Robert Churchill.

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Jean Laurent	4-28-1758	La Marthe Castille
Marie Philippe	bt. 4- 1-1761	Jean-Baptiste Lalonde
Anne Catherine	ca 1764	Paul Roquiny
Marie Magdalen	1-28-1767	Charles Potier
Marguerite Augustine	1-19-1770	Joseph Provost
Julienne	2-17-1773	Jean Pierre Bergeron
Louise	6-19-1777	Valéry Bara
Marguerite	ca 1781	

PATRIOT:

Jean Dugat - son of Charles Dugas and Anne Thibaudeau, natives of Acadie

Born: ca 1739

Died: 5 September 1809 at his home at Grand Prairie, aged 70 years

Buried: 5 September 1809 - St. Martin of Tours
Catholic Church Cemetery
St. Martinville, Louisiana

Married: no marriage record found

Marguerite Dupuy - native of Acadie and the daughter of Joseph Dupuy and Isabella LeBlanc, also natives of Acadie

Born: 1754

Died: at the age of 42 or 43 years

Buried: 15 August 1797 - St. Martin of Tours
Catholic Church Cemetery
St. Martinville, Louisiana

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on the roster of "La Compagnie de Milice des Attakapas" - dated 1 May 1777, pp. 289-290, "S.A.R. Spanish Records. Spanish-English War 1779-1783," compiled by C. Robert Churchill.

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Augustin	2-20-1770	Marie Duhon
Julie	4-16-1772	Théodore Babineau
Félicité	7- 4-1774	Jean Charles Guilbeau
Jean	7-10-1777	
Charles	bt. 4-22-1780 (age 3 mos)	Théodose Gautherot
Jean	12- 9-1781	Anastasie Poirier
Marie Sophie	2- 2-1785	Jerome Gautreau
Marguerite	bt. 10-15-1786	Armand Guilbeau François LeBlanc
Joseph	7- 2-1788	Marie Victoire Fontenot Marie Sélanie Breau
Louis	2-15-1794	
Isabel		Célestin Dugas

PATRIOT:

Pierre Dugas - s/o Charles Dugas (Dugat) and Anne Robichaud

Born: ca 1736 - Acadie (now Nova Scotia)
 Died: 11 July 1826 - 3:30 p.m. - aged 90 years
 Buried: 12 July 1826 - Cathedral of St. John the
 Evangelist Cemetery
 Lafayette, Louisiana

Married: 18 July 1772 - St. Martin of Tours Catholic Church
 St. Martinville, Louisiana

Anne Thibaudot - d/o Charles Thibaudot and Bridgitte Braux

Born: ca 1757 - Acadie (now Nova Scotia)
 Died: 1 November 1817 at her "habitation au Pont de la Butte"
 aged about 60 years
 Buried: 2 November 1817 - St. Martin of Tours
 Catholic Church Cemetery
 St. Martinville, Louisiana

Note: It is recorded in Act of Burial of Pierre Dugas that he was
 a widower in a second marriage to Marie Sonnier. To this
 date, no other evidence of this marriage has ever been
 found in either church or legal records.

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on roster of the Attakapas District
 Milice - dated 1 May 1777.
 pp. 289-290, "S.A.R. Spanish Records," compiled
 by C. Robert Churchill.

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Marie-Cleonise	6- 8-1801	André Martin, Jr.
Silésie	bt. 10-26-1774	François Brau
Pierre	bt. 3- 6-1777	Marie Marthe Mouton M. Clarice Millehommes
Françoise	6-14-1777	
Celeste	bt. 4-30-1780 (9 mos)	
Anne (Nanette)	bt. 1-21-1785	Joseph Marin Martin
Anne ("Petite")	2-15-1888	did not marry
Lucia	1- 6-1787	
Elizabeth Aspasia	8- 1794	Jean Louis Bernard
Clémence	10-15-1796	François Mouton

Alexandre	bt. 4-24-1799	Adélaïde Mouton
	(6 yrs old)	Emélie Guidry
Eloïse		did not marry
Eugénie		did not marry

Notice

The Historic New Orleans Collection, in cooperation with the Louisiana Historical Association, is pleased to announce the creation of two awards for excellence in the writing of Louisiana history. These two awards are first, Best Published Work and second, Best Manuscript by an Unpublished Author Award.

The Best Published Work is a \$500 prize with plaque bearing the recipient's name, to be awarded to anyone publishing a book or article on a Louisiana subject. This subject may include a comparative topic in which another state, or states, is used with that of Louisiana. Such a published work must normally fall within the regular calendar year preceding the awarding of the prize. The Best Manuscript award is a \$200 prize with plaque bearing the recipient's name, to be awarded for the best manuscript by an unpublished author on a topic in Louisiana history. The nature of this manuscript is unrestricted.

Any person is eligible to submit materials for consideration by the Prize Committee. Such materials will be judged on the basis of primary sources; second, creative interpretation of primary sources and originality; and lastly, stylistic excellence.

All correspondence should be sent to: The General L. Kemper Williams Prize Committee, c/o The Historic New Orleans Collection, 533 Royal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana 70130.

QUERY

Mrs. John P. Picard, 24051 Limb Street, Mission Viejo, California 92675, would like information about the Picard family--needs to find out where this family came from and when? Drozin Picard, M. Orelia Gaspard. In the 1850 federal census St. Martin Parish, Louisiana, she is listed as Marie. They had sons Charles and Alc  ; a daughter Leona and probably more children. Charles was born 1847, Alce (Alcee), born 1849, and Leona 1865. The parents Drozin and Orelia Picard were both dead by 1870, when Alc  e Picard was married, at St. Mary Magdalen Catholic Church, Abbeville, Louisiana.

Am interested in hearing from any descendants of this family, or any Picard-connected line.

Charles m. Marie Ursule Roy (Valdin & Am  lie Nalce), 4 November 1871.

IN LAFAYETTE PARISH, 1850

Vaughan Baker

It is generally believed that the Cajuns in nineteenth-century Louisiana owned few or no slaves¹ and remained generally outside the dominant southern slave economy. While it is true that few Cajuns became owners of large-scale plantations of the type prevalent in other sections of the state and of the South, the belief that Cajuns rejected the institution of slavery does not bear scrutiny. The public records of Lafayette Parish, one of the most heavily Acadian-populated parishes in the state, reveal that acceptance of slavery was more widespread within the Cajun populace than is generally recognized.

The police jury minutes for the early *décades* of the nineteenth century show an almost obsessive concern with the protection of slave owners and the regulation of potentially unruly slaves. Patrols comprised of local citizens with captains appointed as "Chefs de Patrole" insured obedience to both local regulations and the Louisiana *Code Noir*. All free white parish residents between the ages of sixteen and forty-five were subject to patrol duty. As early as 1826 the Parish had nine captains of patrol, eight of whom were Acadian.² The patrols, armed with guns and pistols, searched the Parish every fifteen days, punishing severely any violation of the slavery regulations. Any slave found off his owner's plantation without permission was arrested and the master was fined. The slave was punished with a severe beating--fifteen stripes for the first offense, twenty-five stripes for each repeated offense. The patrols had wide-ranging powers to enter slave quarters without notice and to arrest any whites or free persons-of-color who contributed "to the disorderly conduct of slaves by admitting them into there [sic] society."³ The juries which established these regulations were dominated by Cajun jurors--in 1823 and 1824, of eight jurors, five were Acadian.⁴

¹Clement Eaton, The Growth of Southern Civilization, 1790-1860 (New York: Harper and Row, 1963), p. 143; Joe Gray Taylor, Negro Slavery in Louisiana (Baton Rouge 1963), p. 79.

²Police Jury Proceedings, 1924, 1870, Lafayette Parish Courthouse, Sept. 14, 1826.

³Ibid., June 3, 1823.

⁴Ibid., June 1823 and June 1824.

Although patterns of slave ownership in the South varied considerably, general norms have been established. Over 70% of Louisiana families owned no slaves. In the South as a whole, membership in the "planter class" required the ownership of twenty or more slaves. The typical southern slave owner could not be thus categorized, as 88% of southerners owned fewer than twenty slaves and 72% fewer than ten. Almost 50% of southern slave owners held fewer than five slaves.⁵ An examination of the Seventh Census of the United States (1850)⁶ indicates that the patterns of slave ownership among Lafayette Parish Acadians generally correlate closely with the averages for the South.

Of 374 slave owners in Lafayette Parish in 1850, 269--a startling 68%--were Acadian. 21.8% of the Cajun slave owners owned only one slave, fitting the conventionally accepted pattern of the small, independent farmer generally considered representative of the entire Cajun population. Of the Cajun slave owners, 30% owned between two and five slaves and 23% owned between six and ten. Thus, 74.8% of the Cajun slave owners held fewer than ten slaves, a percentage slightly higher than the southern norm.

Of the 36.2% of Cajun slave owners who owned above ten slaves, 10.15% owned between eleven and fifteen slaves and 5.4% owned between sixteen and twenty. Only 8.56% of the Cajun slave owners can be classified as members of the planter class, owning over twenty slaves. Thus, 91.4% of the Acadian slave owners held fewer than twenty slaves. Of the larger Cajun slaveholdings, 7.8% of the owners held between twenty-one and fifty slaves, and 1.5% (four Acadians) owned over fifty slaves, being placed thus in the ranks of the large slaveholders in the state. By 1860 the number of large slaveholding Acadians in the parish had increased to ten of the twelve to be found in the parish.⁷

A survey of the evidence in only one of Louisiana's Acadian parishes is an insufficient base from which to challenge strongly the orthodox interpretation of the Cajuns as a non-slaveholding population. The data obtained in Lafayette Parish does, however, give rise to serious questions about the accuracy of any such description of the Cajuns as a whole. Consequently, studies of the patterns of Acadian slave ownership in the heavily Acadian populated parishes in Louisiana are needed before valid historical generalizations about Acadian slave-owning practices can be made.

The following list, extracted from the Slave Schedules of the 1850 Census, includes all slave-owning Acadian heads-of-families in Lafayette Parish and the number of slaves each one possessed.

⁵Kenneth Stamp, The Peculiar Institution (New York 1956), p. 30.

⁶United States Bureau of the Census, Slave Schedules of the Seventh Census of the United States, 1850.

⁷Joseph Karl Menn, The Large Slaveholders of Louisiana--1860 (New Orleans 1864), p. 260.

Joseph Thibodeaux	12	Olivier Blanchet, Jr.	1
Placide Broussard	3	R. LeBlanc	4
Widow Joachim Broussard	2	Louis Langlinais	15
Isadore Broussard	34	Ursin Langlinais	1
Lessin J. Broussard	1	Alfred Valteau	2
Pierre Landry	2	Nicholas Valteau	19
Sosthène Broussard	7	Hypolite Landry	1
Edward Préjean	7	V. Landry	1
Edward Mire	2	E. Comeau	1
Wesley Broussard	5	J. Lalande	9
Jean Pierre Trahan	1	F. Landry	3
Jean Duhon	5	D. Comeau	6
Joseph Boudreau	1	Widow Pierre Trahan	8
Widow Dostie Broussard	9	Hypolite Savoie	6
Augustin Boudreau	1	J. Melançon	6
Eloi Simon	1	Pierre Melançon	2
Ursin Broussard	9	J. Richard	2
Gérard Landry	2	Widow Joseph Landry	7
Widow Eloi Benoît	5	T. Dugas	15
Edouard Broussard	1	E. Bernard	7
Marcelin Verrot	3	Ursin Bernard	10
Duke Bonin	1	Helaire Bernard	7
Olivier Trahan	3	Vermillion Broussard	11
Alex Simon	1	Don Louis Broussard	8
Michel Trahan	8	E. Bernard	9
Jean Baptiste Trahan	1	J. Bernard	25
Don Louis Broussard	5	C. Sonnier	2
Widow Bourg	1	Charles Grange	9
T. Bourg	1	C. Landry	2
Edmond Boudreau	3	Louis Grange	2
Pierre Arceneaux	1	F. Landry	2
L. Hébert	1	Olivier Landry	2
Hilaire Broussard	6	Pierre Boudreaux	1
Onésime Broussard	6	B. Boudreaux	3
François Boudreau	5	Charles Martin	13
Widow Charles Bodoïn	7	Andrew Martin	60
Drauzin Boudreaux	5	Simonet Breaux	4
Euclide Boudreau	1	Widow Charles Mouton	37
Bélonie Boudreau	1	Ursin Patin	24
Onézime Boudreau	3	André Martin	27
Don Louis Broussard	12	Joseph Breaux	21
Charles Trahan	63	Widow E. Arceneaux	1
Marin Mouton	12	T. Breaux	4
C. LeBlanc	8	Widow André Préjean	6
Edouard LeBlanc	1	Augustin Benoît	10
Olivier Blanchet	28	Widow E. Arceneaux	7
Jean Melançon	5	E. Domingue	1

Jean Arceneaux	2	E. Landry	10
Louis Judice	2	J.E. Landry	10
D. Boudreau	3	J.B. Duhon	17
Olivier Boudreaux	32	Ursin Landry	17
Gérassin Bernard	20	Zénon Landry	1
Pierre Sonnier	2	A. Landry	1
A. Begnaud	1	Widow J.T. Broussard	7
T. Thibodeaux	1	Don Louis Boudreau	3
F. Begnaud	1	Onézime Mélançon	45
A. Breaux	19	Aymond Mouton	1
Widow M. Dugas	11	Alexandre Latiolais	45
N. Dugas	1	A. Richard	1
J. Dugas	1	S. Broussard	1
P. Arceneaux	5	E. Babineaux	3
Antoine Mouton	83	J. Préjean	3
J. Bernard	25	Ursin Bernard	17
A. Guidry	14	E. Bernard	2
C. Guidry	11	J. Préjean	2
O. Richard	39	H. Breaux	3
L. Hébert	11	Pierre Hébert	2
U. Sonnier	1	C. Arceneaux	7
J. Dugas	7	W. Pierre Arceneaux	3
Céleste Dugas	3	Adeline Mouton	10
N. Begnaud	11	Alexandre Mouton	91
M. Begnaud	3	Onézime Mouton	8
A. Domingue	6	Widow Comeau	16
Syril Sonnier	7	Pierre Doucet	19
P. Domingue	1	W.V. Breaux	12
M. Dugas	5	Hypolite Landry	1
M. Dugas	6	Widow J.O. Broussard	12
Sosthène Mouton	40	Babineau	7
Sidney Mouton	14	Widow H. LeBlanc	11
Louis Mouton	15	O. Guilbeau	38
J. Sonnier	5	Marcelite Guilbeau	17
Simon Broussard	10	A. Guilbeau	3
Z. Duhon	7	S. Guilbeau	2
T. Hébert	1	Louis Potier	8
D. Broussard	1	Louis Simon	2
Olivier Guidry	8	O. Cormier	1
Donat Breaux	9	A. Forman	12
Don Louis Broussard	13	M. Cormier	7
E. Broussard	1	Z. Broussard	2
C. Breaux	24	L. Boudreau	3
Adeline Martin	4	V. Bertrand	6
Homer Mouton	10	E. Sonnier	2
M. Forman	43	J. Sonnier	1
Ursin Broussard	3	Pierre Buidry	1
C.D. Comeau	5	W.J. Sonnier	3

Jean L. Bernard	17	Dosite Duhon	11
Pierre Bernard	11	J. Duhon	6
Widow F. LeBlanc	8	Ovide Broussard	1
J. L. Hébert	1	F. Cormier	2
J. Babineau	12	J. Duhon	3
L. Richard	9	F. Hébert	5
Zénon Broussard	37	Pierre Cormier	2
Widow F. Thibodeaux	9	A. Guidry	12
H. Savoie	11	O. Duhon	5
C. LeBlanc	2	Charles Hébert	4
Pierre Cormier	16	Charles Simon	1
Widow B. Sonnier	6	Placide Guilbeau	49
Widow Sylvan Mouton	1	Widow M. Préjean	13
François Bernard	8	F. Babineau	18
J. Bernard	1	B. Dugas	16
Eloi Mouton	8	Ursin Hébert	5
Pierre Arceneaux	17	F. Daigle	1
Pierre Breaux	19	A. Judice	2
W. Alexandre Arceneau	6	D. Judice	4
Alexandre Arceneaux	2	O. Mélançon	11
P. Arceneaux	8	W.R. Landry	1
Pierre B. Arceneaux	13	André Landry	2
P. Mouton	1	A. Bernard	4
Widow Jean Domingue	1	H. Broussard	2
François Arceneaux	13	C. Broussard	1
Ursin Mouton	2	N. Comeau	2
Louis Préjean	2	A. Landry	10
E. Mélançon	2	E. Thibodeaux	1
H. Bernard	38	B. Grangé	1
A. Broussard	6	A. Landry	2
Ralph Forman	6	J. Bernard	8
J.B. Guidry, Jr.	1	L.O. Mélançon	8
E. Trahan	4	T. Forman	8
Valmond Guidry	7	T. Hébert	8

QUERY

Homer S. Loyd, 2341 Norma Street, Port Arthur, Texas 77640, would like information about the Gaspard family who were in Vermilion Parish, La., from about 1850 to the present generations. The earliest record is of Charles Gaspard, b. ca. ?, who was married to Dorothee Dupuy and had son Charles Zéphérin Gaspard, b. in 1825, and was married to Marguerite Lapointe, ca. 1846. Will be glad to exchange information.

Monsieur R. Granger, Résidence le Valéry, 28, rue Montmorency, 34 Sète, France, would like information about Lawrence Granger who left Plymouth in 1657, aboard a ship probably commanded by Sir Thomas Temple. Where was he born? On what ship did he sail?

ANDRÉ MOUTON

Son of Léonard Mouton and Marie Pellerin, André Mouton was born on January 22, 1892 in Breaux Bridge, Louisiana, the ninth of fifteen children: William, Maurice, Adolph, Coralie, Célemène, Cidalise, Emilie, Bertha, André, Isabelle, Savador, Rousseau, Claude, Paolo, August.

He attended school in Breaux Bridge and upon graduation from Breaux Bridge High School entered the University of Southwestern Louisiana (then Southwestern Louisiana Institute) from which he was graduated in 1909.

Deep as his roots are in the bayou country, Mr. Mouton spent most of his life in New Orleans where he was a member of the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans. He now lives in Midway, California where on July 27, 1974, in Westminster, he married a fellow Louisianian, Jeanne Pellerin, daughter of Joseph Pellerin and Laurence Martin.

Mr. Mouton belongs to innumerable organizations, including several international trade clubs. A member of the Attakapas Historical Association, he has contributed to the Gazette and spoken at membership meetings. He was awarded a doctorate from the Boswell Institute and was made an Arkansas Traveler by Governor Sid McMath. He is also a Kentucky Colonel of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Le Deuxième Déjeuner de Boucherie was dedicated to this distinguished Acadian who is also an honorary lecturer for the American Institute for Foreign Trade.

Mr. Mouton's vitality and joie de vivre, which never cease amazing his younger, less energetic friends, were acknowledged by the Young Men's Business Club of New Orleans who made him an honorary member. They recognized what his fellow "Attakapans" have come to know about him: no one lives up more fully to the name of his favorite club, the "Vivre Vieux, Rester Jeune" of Paris, France.

QUERY

Kuulei Verret Homer, 75 Belhaven Avenue, Daly City, California 94015, would like to know who Agnes Elodie Delphine Verret married. Born 20 January 1847, Charenton, Louisiana. How many children did F. Severn Adam Verret and M. Caroline Eugenie Etienne have?

Would like to have the parents of Melanie Anatasie Arceneaux. The children of M. Joseph Trahan? Was this first or second marriage? Will exchange any information.

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THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE
ATTAKAPAS HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

On Saturday, October 19, 1974, the Attakapas Historical Association held its eighth annual conference at Dekbome Country Club in Lafayette. Claude Dubre, vice-president and program chairman, welcomed the members and guests and introduced the first speaker, Morris Raphael. Mr. Raphael, a member of the board of the Association and an active civic leader, spoke on "The Teche Country in the Civil War." He indicated that the Teche campaigns were more significant than historians have hitherto believed. General Banks' decision to capture this section of the country and strip it bare of supplies deprived Port Hudson of the provisions which it needed. This led to the surrender of Port Hudson in July, 1863. Mr. Raphael concentrated his discussion mainly on events which occurred in April, 1863, between the towns of Franklin and New Iberie.

Dennis Gibson, secretary-treasurer, introduced the second speaker, Paul Eekin, who talked about "Louisiana Cemetery Traditions." Mr. Eekin presented slides depicting cemeteries in various parts of Louisiana. He pointed to similarities and differences between church and family cemeteries, black and white cemeteries, and Catholic and Protestant cemeteries.

Pearl M. Segura, a member of the board, introduced the third speaker, Dennis Gibson, who spoke on the "Genealogical Resources of the Bayouland Cooperative Network." Mr. Gibson demonstrated methods of using the Bayouland compilation and indicated what sources are available. Many of the members neglected the luncheon which followed his presentation in order to spend some time perusing the materials he had on display from the Bayouland collection.

Jacqueline Voorhies, a board member, introduced Robert Heck, the speaker for the afternoon session. Dr. Heck discussed "Historical Restoration Problems and Processes," and made a slide presentation of the problems and processes involved in the restoration. Magnolia Mound in Baton Rouge was the focal point of the talk. In view of the Association's plans to restore Darby House in New Iberie, Dr. Heck's talk was timely and extremely well received. He reminded his listeners that they should not become discouraged since restoration is time-consuming process. He advised the Association to do two things as soon as possible. Give the house "shoes" and a "hat." In other words, strengthen the foundation and install a waterproof roof. His presentation concluded with a lively discussion of steps which could be taken to preserve other homes of historical significance in the Attakapas region.

Lewana Roberts Schmidt

In 1825 Siméon Patout came to the United States to grow grapes. When his plan failed he entered the sugarcane business, but died in 1847, too early to see his first crop harvested. His wife, Appoline, with the help of her children, took over the business and built the Patout Plantation into one of the largest in St. Mary Parish (after 1868 part of Iberia Parish). A shrewd businesswoman, she missed no opportunity for improving or expanding her property, and, according to John Menn's *Large Louisiana Slaveholders, 1860*, her wise management made her one of the major planters of Louisiana.

When the Civil War erupted in 1861, Patout Plantation was on the verge of producing one of its largest crops, but the war nearly brought financial ruin to the Patouts. Nevertheless, with gutted home, burned fields, and damaged equipment, Appoline and her family began again, and by the time she died in 1879, the plantation was once more showing a profit.

Siméon Patout was born in 1791 in the town of Ussy, Department of Seine-et-Marne, in the old province of Champagne in eastern France. He was one of the seven children of Pierre Patout and Marguerite Platrier.(1) His reasons for leaving France are not clear, but were possibly owing to a turbulent and uncertain political situation. In 1824 Charles X succeeded his brother, Louis XVIII, and the political balance that Louis had maintained for a decade swung decidedly to the right. Moreover, there is some evidence that the Patouts were supporters of the Bonapartes, a group very much in disfavor with the last Bourbon king of France.(2) For this reason, then, Siméon may have found it desirable to expatriate himself.

Tradition holds that Siméon arrived in Louisiana around 1825, probably alone. In 1826 he returned to France and married Pauline (Appoline) Fournier, and returned to America with her, his sons by a previous marriage, Isidore, Philippe and Louis, and their two children, Siméon fils and Pauline.(3) The family arrived in New Orleans on January 29, 1829, and later that year Siméon purchased slaves, though there is no record of his buying land.(4) The federal census for 1830 lists his family as consisting of wife, five children and eleven slaves. His property was valued at \$3,000.(5)

Siméon had intended to grow grapes and probably make wine, as he had done in France.(6) Louisiana's climate and soil were not suitable for this type of cultivation, however, and his efforts failed. Thus, he turned to other types of farming and raised some cattle, this being a major industry in the Cypremort and Mermanteau areas.(7) With fertile land and good prices, many of the early small farmers became major planters and ventured into other enterprises.(8) Siméon thus established his mercantile business.(9) Capital returns from trade were very large. Merchants who did a large wholesale and

*I would like to thank the Patout family and in particular Robert Patout and Dr. and Mrs. George Broussard of New Iberia, La., for allowing me to use their family papers and for the generous amount of time they have spent helping me. A special word of thanks to Mr. George Smith, supervisor of Enterprise (Patout) Plantation.

retail business sold on credit for a period of twelve months and replenished twice a year stocks which consisted of flour, whiskey, soap and other staple items as well as some luxuries.(10)

About 1836 Siméon built a home on the right bank of Bayou Teche. The house required three years to complete, for only men and materials from the plantation were used in its construction. The main beams of cypress were held in place by wooden pegs and nails and bricks used in construction were handmade. A mixture of mud and moss was stuffed between the inside and outside walls for insulation. The first floor was built of brick to resist flooding; the second floor was made of wood. The halls were laid out east-west to catch the breeze and avoid the cold north and hot south winds. The bedrooms, sitting room, and dining room were upstairs, and in the back were the kitchen, smokehouse, wine house, and *garçonnière* where boys customarily lived after they reached the age of fifteen.(11)

Siméon was obviously financially successful, for the 1840 census indicates he had seventy-six slaves and seven free Negroes living on his plantation.(12) In 1844 he bought eighty-eight acres near Opelousas, and in 1846 he purchased another 160 acres from a Mr. Meynard with whom he subsequently joined as a partner in the sugar business.(13)

His partnership with Meynard began during the 1846-47 cane season, but unfortunately Siméon did not live to see his first cane ground into sugar.(14) He died in September, 1847, at the age of fifty-six. Since he was still a French citizen, copies of his death certificate were sent to the Paris archives by the French consul in New Orleans.(15)

Named as heirs were Siméon's wife, Appoline, his two surviving sons by his first marriage, Isidore and Philippe, and his nine children by Appoline: Siméon, fils, Pauline, Adèle Hippolyte, Irma Félix, Coralie, Florestine, Zulmée and Ernestine.(16) Siméon left a large estate: a January 1848 inventory showed approximately 908 acres on the Patout Plantation, 517 acres on another sugar plantation at Bayou aux Treus, as well as slaves, cattle, horses, and mules valued at \$75,201.(17)

A family meeting, called in 1848, named Appoline administrator of the estate, half of which belonged to her, the other half to be divided equally among the eleven children. Zulmée Fournier, presumably a relative of Appoline's living in Paris, was given power of attorney to dispose, as she saw fit, of the property left Siméon by his parents. She was also to collect from the Trésor 10,000 francs deposited there in her name as well as in Siméon's.(18)

A public auction was held in 1848 to insure a fair division of the estate. As was customary, Appoline advertised thirty days in advance in the *Planter's Banner*, the weekly Franklin newspaper, and had the particulars posted around the area in French and English.(19) She sold 258 acres at Bayou aux Treus (but retained the sugar mill and house there) as well as the eighty-eight acres near Opelousas for a price of \$7,030.(20)

Appoline had other interests. In 1845 she contracted yellow fever and promised God that if He allowed her to live ten years longer, she would build a chapel.(21) Her petition answered, in 1846 the land was donated for this purpose, part of it from Patout land and ten arpents donated by a neighbor, Charles Olivier.(22) In 1848 Appoline informed Father Prieur, then in New Iberia, that she wanted to build a chapel. A year later a small chapel was built and was followed in 1850 by a church, consecrated in 1851 by the archbishop of New Orleans as St. Nicholas' Church. Like many planters, Appoline encouraged religion among her slaves who joined the family for worship at St. Nicholas'.(23) God must have been pleased with her since she lived thirty-four years after her bout with yellow fever.

Appoline had not only a plantation to manage, but eleven children to care for. The eldest sons posed no problem, for in 1849 Isidore and Philippe formed a partnership with Robert Bonvillian and purchased land in the Ile Piquant and Cypremort Point areas.(24). They went into the sugar business and, although their operation was never as large as that of their stepmother's, they did help pioneer important work in reclaiming land from the swamp through the use of levees.(25)

Appoline's eldest son, Siméon, was not so fortunate. Forced to leave St. Charles College at Grand Coteau because of chronic eye trouble in 1846, he left home in 1849 for the gold fields of California.(26) He traveled by ship to Panama, crossed the isthmus where he came down with "Panama" fever, and finally reached San Francisco after an eighty-eight-day journey. He wrote only one letter home in which he described what he had seen. "San Francisco," he said, "is smaller than St. Martinville." (27) He never fully recovered from his illness, and decided to start for home on the overland route. In 1854 the family traced him as far as Texas where his trail vanished. (28)

The eldest daughter of the second marriage, Pauline Adèle, was married, but Appoline was still left with seven minor children to educate.(29) They were tutored at home (since most French Catholics opposed secular education), studying everything from English and history to geography and botany.(30) Félix, fortunate enough to convince his mother to let him go away to college, attended Georgetown University in the District of Columbia.

From 1849 to 1860 Appoline continued to purchase land mostly from her long-time friend Charles Olivier.(31) Slaves were also purchased, usually for cash, but occasionally promissory notes were given with the average interest rate being eight percent per annum. (32) Known as *Dame Veuve Patout*, she concerned herself with the sugar business which she ran with the help of Hippolyte.

Sugar production represented a costly investment with its mills and other apparatus. The cane was brought to the sugar house where the juice was ground from the stalks between iron rollers, impurities strained from the raw juice, which then passed through a series of open kettles, each of which had a French name: *grande*, *flambeau*, *sirop*, and *batterie*. Once the juice was crystalized, an application of lime brought more impurities to the surface in the form of a scum which was scooped off with ladles. The remaining mixture was then removed to shallow pans for cooling and granulation, and then put into hogsheads and stored in the sugar house where, for several days, it was allowed to drain through holes in the containers designed for that purpose.(33) The syrup-like liquid ran into vats called eisterns from which it was removed and barreled for sale as molasses. The hogsheads were then refilled with sugar and made ready for shipment.(34) The Patout sugar was shipped from Jeanerette where it was taken by wagon and mule team with only two hogsheads in each wagon.(35)

Appoline was also an investor in stocks and bonds. One of particular interest was an annuity of 345 francs purchased during the reign of Napoleon. The return of the Bourbons in 1815 left little hope of collecting the money, but the coming of the Second Empire in 1852 improved the chances. In 1854 Appoline traveled to France and sued Napoleon III's government for the value of the annuity which by then amounted to about 10,000 francs, having collected interest for almost thirty years at a rate of four-and-a-half percent.(36) The court declared in her favor.

Appoline greatly increased her holdings despite setbacks caused by epidemics of yellow fever, crop failures and natural disasters. Generally speaking, she did not sell land between 1849 and 1860, but when she did, she kept it close to the family. An 1853 land survey (figure 1) shows the land sold to H. B. Bayard, husband of her daughter Irma.(37) How skilled she was at managing the estate can be seen from the tables (figures 2 and 3) which chart Appoline's sugar business from 1847-1848 to 1859-1860 and compared the Patout Plantation with other large holdings in St. Mary Parish.

Things were going well for the Patouts at the time the Civil War began. Although many parishes of Louisiana voted against secession, the motion carried in the Secession Convention and Louisiana entered the war. At first the state was not greatly affected, sugar plantations produced as usual, and 1861-1862 was a record year with the state's production being 525,000 hogsheads of sugar. This large production was partly explained by the fact that in 1861 over one thousand of the 1291 sugar houses in operation used steam-powered mills instead of horse-drawn ones.(38) *Dame Veuve Patout* did well herself, increasing her production of 112 hogsheads in 1859-1860 to 502 hogsheads in 1861-1862.

Even the first war years did not affect Hippolyte's success. In 1862 the legislature at Shreveport passed a new tax law which included a clause for the payment of a "war tax" of not less than ten cents and not more than twenty cents per annum on every one hundred dollars of assessed value of all property. Because many were unable to pay, all but voluntary payments were suspended until 1866.(39) The Patouts paid their 1861 taxes in 1862, and even at ten cents per hundred dollars, the amount they paid would have reflected property valued at over \$270,000. The taxes they paid for the years 1862-1863 would give a value of approximately \$330,000 each year.(40)

In the spring of 1863, however, war came to the Teche country. Union forces invaded the Bayou Teche and Red River valleys, and until the end of the war the parishes along these waterways were disputed territories continually captured and recaptured by opposing armies.(41) In the face of the invasion, many planters proposed to abandon their plantations and flee to Texas with their slaves. The Patouts, however, preferred to stay and face the consequences. Although incidents of physical harm to plantation inhabitants were rare, there were known cases of women being abused by invading soldiers.(42) The Patouts, therefore, occasionally hid their wives and sisters in a walled-off staircase in the main house.(43)

Property rights were greatly endangered by the Federal invasion. According to General Order 91 issued by General Benjamin Butler in November 1862, all rebel property was declared sequestered. Rumors circulated during the war about the way General Butler "sequestered" anything which happened to catch his eye, as, for example, all of the silver from General Twigg's home in New Orleans.(44) A nephew of the Patout family, who lived in New Orleans during Butler's occupation, drew a caricature of the general stealing silver teaspoons and captioned his drawing "Spoons Butler." The Patouts, who expected Federal troops in the Teche country to be no better, hurriedly buried valuables in the yard. Union troops did make a shambles of the Olivier plantation and the Dazincourt Borel property, both next to the Patout plantation.(45) Southern sources related stories of plantations stripped of food and livestock, horses and mules confiscated, and pillaging carried out under the guise of a direct order from a commanding officer.(46) In May of 1863, a new militia law adopted by the Shreveport legislature required everyone over seventeen and under fifty years of age to join the army. The fines for non-compliance could go as high as \$5,000. Exempted were special categories such as the mayor and other town officials as well as heads of families of ten white people or more.(47) Hippolyte was thus exempted but not Félix. Family records, however, are silent about Félix's service in the Confederate army, maybe because the Patouts later put in a claim against the United States government in an attempt to recover losses suffered during Union occupation.(48)

The Patouts based their claim on a special provision of General Order 91 which required a commission of army officers to review complaints from persons in the occupied territories and honor the claims of loyal persons and "neutral foreigners."(49) Moreover, claimed the Patouts, the Louisiana Purchase treaty had guaranteed the property of all French inhabitants and neither Siméon nor Apolline had even been naturalized.(50) The document, carefully drawn, claimed over \$82,000 in damages, in particular \$21,600 for "liberated slaves." Apolline presented proof that she was a French citizen and swore that she had not taken up arms against the government. After a year and a half, she was told that there was no evidence that she had not used the materials herself. Furthermore, the sergeant who was supposedly responsible for looting the Patout place had left the service and could not be located to testify. She never collected, but she never gave up trying. Even after her death, the family continued, and a last attempt was made in 1904 when U. S. Senator Robert F. Broussard tried to introduce a bill to that effect.(51)

Visitors to the Bayou Teche area after the war saw only chaos and disorder. Without slaves, horses, mules or carts, sugar production had dropped to little or nothing (figure 2). Weeds and brush covered the fields.(52) A few plantations were broken up into small

farms but as a whole the plantation system survived.(53) Ownership, however, often shifted as owners lacked the capital needed to begin operations again. Cane land greatly depreciated in value; by 1867 it was worth less than one-fifth its pre-war value.(54)

Appoline Patout, however, was determined to retain her lands. She had to sell some land between 1860 and 1867, but only 400 acres.(55) Prospects of good profits from the sugar industry brought in money from the east and west, and speculators repaired machinery and levees and refitted the plantations for business. The crops, unfortunately, were poor in 1866 and 1867, and only the plants with ready capital survived.(56) In 1868 Appoline was forced to file for bankruptcy under new laws that had been passed to help out the sugar mills. A conformation of the bankruptcy came through in 1870.(57) In the 1870 census her real estate and personal property were valued at \$20,000, a long way from the \$270,000 it had been worth ten years before. (58) After 1870, at least half of the planters were Northerners or backed by Northern money.(59)

Slowly these survivors began to recover and replaced their equipment through succession sales.(60) At one such sale in 1873, Appoline recovered land she had sold in 1866. She discharged the debt owed to her in return for being able to buy her property back.(61) She also continued to run her mercantile business. After the war many planters organized these stores which helped them defray the cost of wages paid to their farm labor. They allowed their hands to buy on credit and pay up at the end of the year. Thus they had some extra capital since they bought their goods cheaply in large quantities and more or less bartered them in exchange for work.(62)

The years after the war were backbreaking. Appoline, like other planters, often worked her own fields, and, before long, succeeded in returning the plantation to a profit-making basis. But hard work, food scarcity, and exhaustion took its toll: in March 1879, at the age of 74 years, Napoleone Pauline Patout died. At her request, she was buried under the foundation of her own St. Nicholas Church.

Conclusion

Appoline could hardly have known much about the sugarcane business when she inherited her husband's estate, but she did have good business sense. She could have sold everything and returned to France, to the security of familiar surroundings and the company of close relatives. Not only did she stay, she made sugarcane farming the traditional business of her family and her descendants. From 1848-1860, she more than doubled the property she owned and nearly quadrupled the value of her holdings. Capable and shrewd, this Frenchwoman with little or no knowledge of cane farming quickly built Patout Plantation into one of the biggest sugar plantations in Louisiana.

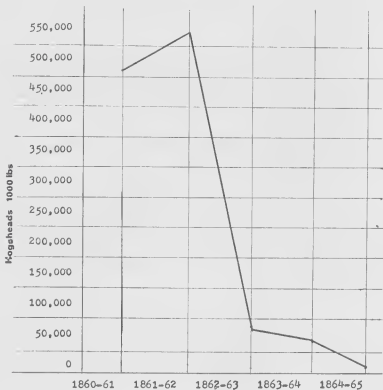
After the Civil War Appoline found the capital needed to repair her plantation and used it well. Sixty years old at the end of the Civil War, she worked as hard and as well as she had twenty years before and put the Patout Plantation back into operation. The business she established is today known as Enterprise Plantation. It is a tribute to Appoline that Enterprise is one of the two sugar plantations in the United States to have been owned and operated continuously by the same family since antebellum days.

Notes

1. Patout Family Papers.
2. This tendency is strongly suggested by the names of the family: Napoleon, Pauline, Caroline, Hippolyte, and Hortense.
3. Township records, Department of the Seine-et-Marne, where Appoline was born in the town of Lizy-sur-Oise (documents in Broussard Family Papers); first wife, Marie-Louise Morel died in 1823 (Broussard Family Papers); Louis (sometimes referred to as François) was accidentally drowned in June 1838 (death certificate, Broussard Family Papers); the names of the Patout family appear on the passenger list of the vessel *Crescent* which arrived in New Orleans on January 29, 1829. See U. S. Archives, microfilm no. 259, roll no. 7, "Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at New Orleans," October 3, 1827-March 31, 1829.
4. St. Mary Conveyance Records, Book 4, p. 940. However, free land was offered in this area of Louisiana in 1815 and he probably took advantage of that fact.
5. Bureau of the Census, National Archives, 5th Census (1830), St. Mary Parish.
6. Siméon owned approximately 500 acres of grape vineyards in France, (interview with Dr. and Mrs. George Broussard, May 20, 1974).
7. Dr. Alfred Duperier, "A Narrative of Events Connected with the Early Settlement of New Iberia," *The Attakapas Gazette*, VII (Sept. 1972), 113.
8. Roger W. Shugg, *Origins of the Class Struggle in Louisiana* (Baton Rouge, 1939), pp. 79-80.
9. Siméon's succession shows many outstanding debts from people in the area. The probate records of St. Mary Parish show that he filed suit to collect debts owed on accounts.
10. *Ibid.*
11. Patout Family Papers.
12. 6th Census (1840), St. Mary Parish.
13. St. Mary Conveyance Records, Bk. 12, no. 7015.
14. P.A. Champonier, *Statement of the Sugar Crop Made in Louisiana in 1849-1850*. See also the volumes for 1845-1846, 1859-1860, and 1861-1862 (New Orleans).
15. French consul to the Paris National Archives, 1854. Broussard Family Papers.
16. St. Mary Parish Probate Records, no. 629.
17. Succession of Siméon Patout, 1848, St. Mary Parish Successions.
18. St. Mary Conveyance Records, Bk. H2, no. 60990.
19. *Ibid.*, Bk. 13, no. 7441.
20. *Ibid.*, no. 7442.
21. Interview with Robert Patout, Enterprise Plantation, February 6, 1974.
22. Broussard Family Papers.
23. Patout Family Papers. The church, damaged by fire, was demolished in 1964.
24. St. Mary Parish Conveyance Records, Bk. S, no. 13207; 13808.
25. Shugg, *Origins*, p. 84. Isidore died in 1857 and Philippe continued the partnership with his brother's son, Leufroy.
26. Siméon, Jr., to his parents (1846). Patout Family Papers.
27. Siméon, Jr., to his mother (1849). Broussard Family Papers.
28. Siméon, Jr., was declared legally dead in 1856 and his estate was settled. Probate Records of St. Mary Parish.
29. Pauline Adèle was married first to Daniel Rawls; then, in 1848 she married Olympus Young, a plantation owner.
30. Shugg, *Origins*, p. 84. Subjects of study are derived from textbooks in the Patout home which were used Appoline's children.
31. St. Mary Parish Conveyance Records, Bk. G, no. 6538.
32. *Ibid.*, Bk. H. no. 6802.

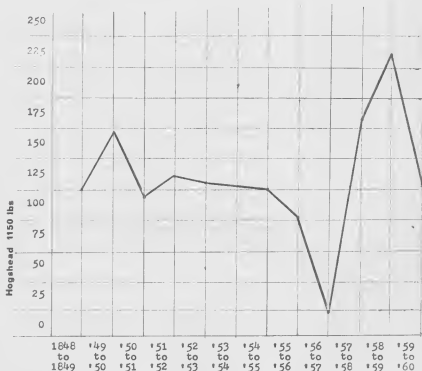
33. A hogshead of sugar equalled 1150 lbs.
34. J. Carlyle Sitterson, *Sugar Country: The Cane Industry in the South, 1753-1950* (Frankfurt, Ky., 1953), pp. 140-144.
35. Interview with George Smith, Enterprise Plantation, March, 1974.
36. Broussard Family Papers.
37. St. Mary Parish Conveyance Records.
38. Sitterson, *Sugar Country*, p. 39.
39. Jefferson Davis Bragg, *Louisiana in the Confederacy* (Baton Rouge, 1941), pp. 95-96, 188.
40. Tax receipts for the years 1862, 1863, 1864. Patout Family Papers.
41. Charles P. Roland, *Louisiana Sugar Plantations During the American Civil War* (Leiden, Netherlands), p. 5.
42. *Ibid.*, pp. 50-51, 121.
43. Patout Family Papers.
44. T. A. Bland, *The Life of Benjamin Butler* (Boston, 1879), pp. 119-120.
45. John Dickinson, "Official Report Relative to the Conduct of Federal Troops in Western Louisiana During the Invasion of 1863 and 1864." Compiled from sworn testimony under the direction of Governor Henry W. Allen (Shreveport, 1865), pp. 32-46.
46. Mark M. Boatner, III, *The Civil War Dictionary* (New York, 1941), pp. 684-689.
47. Bragg, *Louisiana in the Confederacy*, pp. 158-159.
48. The Broussard family, however, has a picture of Félix Patout taken in 1918 at a reunion of Confederate soldiers.
49. Bragg, *Louisiana in the Confederacy*, p. 199.
50. Lynn M. Case and Warren F. Spencer, *The United States and France: Civil War Diplomacy* (Philadelphia, 1963), pp. 39-40.
51. Invoice in the Broussard Family Papers.
52. J. G. Randall, *The Civil War and Reconstruction* (Boston, 1953), p. 693.
53. Shugg, *Origins*, p. 241.
54. Roland, *Louisiana Sugar Plantations*, p. 38.
55. St. Mary Parish Conveyance Records, Bk. O, no. 10440; Bk. P, nos. 11111-11114.
56. Shugg, *Origins*, pp. 248-249.
57. Patout Family Papers.
58. 9th Census (1870), Iberia Parish.
59. Shugg, *Origins*, pp. 248-249.
60. Iberia Parish Conveyance Records, Bk. 4, nos. 1166, 1183; Bk. 6, no. 2000.
61. *Ibid.*, Bk. 4, no. 1170.
62. Shugg, *Origins*, p. 248-249.

Figure 2

SUGAR CROP IN LOUISIANA 1860-1865

Based on J. Carlyle Sitterson, Sugar Country: The Cane Sugar Industry in the South 1753-1950.

Figure 3

SUGAR PRODUCTION OF THE PATOUT PLANTATION1848-1860

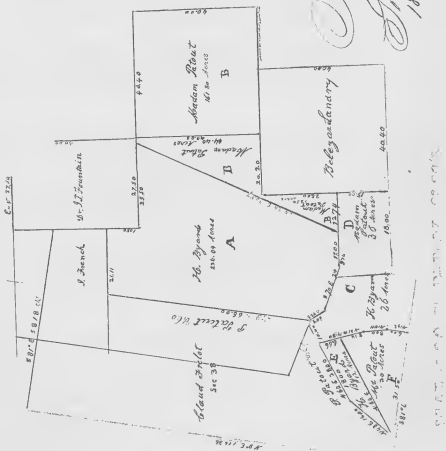
Based on P. A. Champonier, Statement of the Sugar Crop in Louisiana 1848-1860.

PATOUT PLANTATION COMPARED WITH OTHER LARGE
SLAVEHOLDERS IN ST. MARY PARISH IN 1860

	<u>ST. MARY PARISH</u>	<u>PATOUT PLANTATION</u>
SLAVES	105.6	107
PROPERTY VALUE	\$95,886.00	\$100,000.00
IMPROVED LAND	612 acres	500 acres
UNIMPROVED LAND	1418 acres	1600 acres
HOGSHEADS OF SUGAR	243	135
GALLONS OF MOLASSES	13,600	453

Based on Joseph Karl Menn, The Large Slaveholders of Louisiana 1860 (New Orleans: Pelican Publishing Company, 1964).

Figure 1



A Partial List of Revolutionary War Patriots and the Cemeteries
in Which They Are Buried Together With the Pertinent Data (G-W)

Compiled by Vita Reaux

PATRIOT:

Pierre, dit La Rochelle, Gaillard - son of Pierre Gaillard and
Marie Anna Tellier

Born: ca 1744 - St. Antoine Parish of
St. John, La Rochelle, France
Died: at the age of 45 years
Buried: 3 September 1789 - St. Martin of Tours
Catholic Church Cemetery
St. Martinville, Louisiana

No information has been found to indicate that Pierre Gaillard
was ever married.

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on the roster of "La Compagnie de
Milice des Attakapas" dated 1 May 1777.
pp. 289-290 "S.A.R. Spanish Records. Spanish-English
War 1779-1783" compiled by C. Robert Churchill

PATRIOT:

Barthelemy Grevemberg - son of Jean Baptiste Grevemberg and
Anne Judith Chenal

Born: ca 1753 - New Orleans, Louisiana
Died: 15 January 1815, aged 62 years
Buried: 16 January 1815 - St. Martin of Tours
Catholic Church Cemetery
St. Martinville, Louisiana

Barthelemy Grevemberg remained a bachelor

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on the roster of "La Compagnie de
Milice des Attakapas" dated 1 May 1777.
pp. 289-290 "S.A.R. Spanish Records. Spanish-English
War 1779-1783" compiled by C. Robert Churchill

PATRIOT:

François Grevemberg - son of Jean-Baptiste Grevemberg and
Anne Judith Chenal

Born: ca 1745 - New Orleans, Louisiana
Died: 26 June 1813, aged 68 years
Buried: 27 June 1813 - St. Martin of Tours
Catholic Church Cemetery
St. Martinville, Louisiana

PATRIOT: François Grevemberg - continued

Married: 21 January 1786

Marie Euphrosine Boisdoré - daughter of Antoine Boisdoré and
Françoise Veillon

Born: ca 1764
Died: 8 January 1819 - on the Teche, aged 55 years
Buried: 9 January 1819 - St. Martin of Tours
Catholic Church Cemetery
St. Martinville, Louisiana

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on the roster of "La Compagnie de
Milice des Attakapas" dated 1 May 1777.
pp. 289-290 "S.A.R. Spanish Records. Spanish-English
War 1779-1783" compiled by C. Robert Churchill

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Charles	6-25-1797	Euphémie Fuselier
Louise		Adrien Michel Lambert Dumartrait
Phélonise		Joseph Essalloyememe

PATRIOT:

Charles Guilbeau - native of Port Royale, Acadie and son of Joseph
Guilbeau dit L'Officier and Magdeleine Michel,
also of Port Royal

Born: in Acadie
Died: 11 April 1809 at his residence at La Pointe on
Bayou Teche
Buried: 12 April 1809 - St. Martin of Tours
Catholic Church Cemetery
St. Martinville, Louisiana

Married: 1st date unknown (1st child b. 1770)

Anne Trahan - native of Acadie

Born:
Died: before 1775
Buried: no record found

Married: 2d, 20 November 1775 (civil marriage contract)

Marguerite Bourg - native of Isle St. Jean in Acadie and daughter of
Charles Bourque and Anne Boudrot, also the widow
of Pierre Pitre

PATRIOT: Charles Guilbeau - continued

Born: ca 1740 in Acadie
 Died: on the habitation of Alexandre Bara at La Pointe,
 aged about 80 years
 Buried: 26 July 1820 - St. Martin of Tours
 Catholic Church Cemetery
 St. Martinville, Louisiana

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on the roster of "La Compagnie de
 Milice des Attakapas" dated 1 May 1777.
 pp. 289-290 "S.A.R. Spanish Records. Spanish-English
 War 1779-1783" compiled by C. Robert Churchill

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
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1st Marriage - Anne Trahan

Ludivine	ca 1770	Michel Cormier
Jean Charles	12-15-1771	1. Félicité Dugat 2. Céleste Dupuy
Emilie	12-20-1773	Joseph Mire

2nd Marriage - Marguerite Bourg

Armand	5-2-1778	Marguerite Dugat
Marguerite (Marie Magdeleine)		1. Joseph Cormier 2. Alexandre Bara 3. Jean Baptiste Girard

PATRIOT:

Francois Guillebault - s/o Joseph Guillebault and Magedlene
 Michel

Born: ca 1750 in Acadie (now Nova Scotia)
 Died: at the age of 72 years at "La Pointe",
 St. Martin Parish, Louisiana
 Buried: 17 September 1822 - St. Martin of Tours
 Catholic Cemetery
 St. Martinville, Louisiana

Married: 18 July 1772 - St. Martin of Tours Catholic Church
 St. Martinville, Louisiana

Magdeleine Broussard - d/o Jean Broussard and Anne LeBlanc

Born: ca 1752 in Acadie
 Died: at the age of 70 years at "La Pointe",
 St. Martin Parish, Louisiana
 Buried: 7 April 1822 - St. Martin of Tours Catholic
 Church Cemetery
 St. Martinville, Louisiana

PATRIOT: François Guillebaut - continued

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on roster of the Attakapas District Milice dated May 10, 1777.
pp. 289-290 "S.A.R. Spanish Records"
compiled by C. Robert Churchill

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Anastasie	7-2-1774	Donat Breaux Joseph Hache
François Louis Joseph	5-5-1776 4-15-1777	Magdeleine Hébert Marie Clotilde Landry
Anne	8-3-1782	
David François Séraphine	7-2-1785 2-12-1788	Adélaïde Duhon Julien Babin Alexandre Broussard
Edouard	9-20-1792	
Julien	6-4-1795	Marie Azélie Leblanc
Marie Victoire		Louis Hébert Hypolite Savoie
Julie	9-23-1798	Joseph Térance Bienvenu

PATRIOT:

Jean Charles Hébert - s/o Belloni Hébert and Anne Savoie

Born: ca 1737 - Acadie (now Nova Scotia)
Died: 23 October 1830 - at the age of 93 years in
Vermilionville, Lafayette Parish, Louisiana
Buried: 24 October 1830 - Cathedral of St. John the
Evangelist Cemetery
Lafayette, Louisiana

Married: 27 April 1773 - St. Martin of Tours Catholic Church
St. Martinville, Louisiana

Magdeleine Robichaud - d/o René Robichaud and Marguerite Martin

Born: ca 1748 - Acadie
Died: 23 July 1831 - at the age of 83 years in
Lafayette Parish, Louisiana
Buried: 24 July 1831 - Cathedral of St. John the
Evangelist Cemetery
Lafayette, Louisiana

PARTIOT: Jean Charles Hébert - continued

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on roster of the Attakapas District Militia dated May 10, 1777.
pp. 289-290 "S.A.R. Spanish Records"
compiled by C. Robert Churchill

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Dorothé		François Lambert
Scholastique	bt. 5-5-1776	Joseph Guidry
Marie Solange	bt. 12-15-1780	Jean Baptiste Guidry
Moise	bt. 5-30-1784	Marie Louise Richard
Julia	b. 4-28-1787	Jacques Fostin
Marie	b. 8-15-1789	Lufroy Boudreaux
Ursin	b. 2-22-1792	Rosalie Acher
		Marguerite Richard
Jean Valmont	bt. 10-9-1796	Marie Carmélite Frédéric
Marguerite	b. 8-8-1797	Charles Breaux

PARTIOR:

Joseph Hébert

Born: ca. 1734
Died: aged 57 years
Buried: 13 October 1791 - St. Martin de Tours
Catholic Church Cemetery
St. Martinville, Louisiana

Married: No marriage record found

Françoise Hébert

Born: ca 1744
Died: 2 July 1810 at Fausse Pointe, aged 66 years
Buried: 3 July 1810 - St. Martin of Tours
Catholic Church Cemetery
St. Martinville, Louisiana

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on roster of "La Compagnie de le Milice des Attakapas, dated 1 May 1777.
pp. 289-290 "S.A.R. Spanish Records. Spanish-English War 1779-1783" compiled by C. Robert Churchill

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Eloise Marie		François Labauve
Nicolas		Julie Prevost
Louis		Françoise Broussard
André		
Constance	8-18-1778	

PATRIOT:

Jean Baptiste dit Blondin Huval - son of Jean Baptiste Huval,
of France, and Véronique Legère

Born: ca 1756 - New Orleans, Louisiana
Died: at Fausse Pointe, aged 40 years
Buried: 11 September 1796 - St. Martin of Tours
Catholic Church Cemetery
St. Martinville, Louisiana

Married: 24 September 1786

Anna Doucet - daughter of Paul Doucet and Agnès Brun

Born: Halifax, Nova Scotia
Died:
Buried:

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on the roster of "La Compagnie de
Milice des Attakapas dated 1 May 1777.
pp. 289-290 "S.A.R. Spanish Records. Spanish-English
War 1779-1783" compiled by C. Robert Churchill

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Céleste (Célestine)		Valery Martin
Cyrille	bt. 4-16-1797	Scholastique Calais
Marguerite		Michel Martin
Placide		Marie Tarsille Bernard

PATRIOT:

Jean Baptiste Labauve - son of Charles Labauve and Marie Hebert

Born: ca 1738
Died: aged 65 years
Buried: 15 February 1803 - St. Martin of Tours
Catholic Church Cemetery
St. Martinville, Louisiana

Married: ca 1770

Françoise Broussard - daughter of Joseph dit Beausoleil Broussard
and Agnès Thibodeau, natives of Acadie

Born: ca 1751
Died: aged about 50 years
Buried: 9 October 1801 - St. Martin of Tours
Catholic Church Cemetery
St. Martinville, Louisiana

PATRIOT: Jean Baptiste Labauve - continued

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on the roster of "La Compagnie de Milice des Attakapas" dated 1 May 1777.
pp. 289-290 "S.A.R. Spanish Records. Spanish-English War 1779-1783" compiled by C. Robert Churchill

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Jean	4-8-1771	
Anne	9-28-1772	
François	bt. 5-5-1776	1. Marguerite Eloise Hébert 2. Marie Angèle Postin
Christine	9-20-1782	1. Agricole Landry 2. Aloy Benoit

PATRIOT:

Amant Landry

Born: ca 1738 in Acadie
Died: aged 55 years
Buried: 10 November 1793 - St. Martin of Tours
Catholic Church Cemetery
St. Martinville, Louisiana

Married: 1st

Marguerite Melancon

Born: ca 1758
Died: 6 February 1788, aged about 30 years
Buried: 6 February 1788 - St. Martin of Tours
Catholic Church Cemetery
St. Martinville, Louisiana

Married: 2nd

Elizabeth Landry - widow of Joseph Dugas

Born:
Died:
Buried:

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on roster of "La Compagnie de Milice des Attakapas" dated 1 May 1777.
pp. 289-290 "S.A.R. Spanish Records. Spanish-English War 1779-1783" compiled by C. Robert Churchill

PATRIOT: Amant Landry - continued

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
<u>1st Marriage - Marguerite Melançon</u>		
Joseph Vital	bt. 12-25-1770	Pélagie Mire
Françoise	8-9-1772	Simon Pierre Granger
Victoire	bt. 5-5-1776	Théophile Broussard
Pierre	bt. 4-20-1780 (aged 7 mos)	
Jean Marcel	9-16-1781	Ursule Doiron
Pierre	4-16-1784	Françoise Landry
Marguerite	9-29-1786	Valéry Broussard

2nd Marriage - Elizabeth Landry

Susanne	4-29-1792	Jean Melançon
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PATRIOT:

Joseph Landry - son of Firmin Landry and Françoise Thibodeau

Born:	ca 1750
Died:	aged 47 years
Buried:	3 June 1797 - St. Martin of Tours Catholic Church Cemetery St. Martinville, Louisiana

Married: No marriage record found

Marie Melançon

Born:	ca 1760
Died:	4 November 1805, aged 45 years
Buried:	5 November 1805 - St. Martin of Tours Catholic Church Cemetery St. Martinville, Louisiana

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on roster of "La Compagnie de Milice des Attakapas" dated 1 May 1777.
pp. 289-290 "S.A.R. Spanish Records. Spanish-English War 1779-1783" compiled by C. Robert Churchill

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Joseph	bt. 5-13-1779	
Agricole	bt. 5-13-1779	Christine Labauve
Marie Magdelaine	6-29-1782	
Rosalie	2-7-1784	
Anastasie	bt. 7-15-1787 (age 2 yrs)	Joseph Trahan
Cirile	2-7-1787	1. Scholastique Boudrot 2. Adélaïde Trahan

PATRIOT: Joseph Landry - continued

CHILDREN: continued

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Joseph Denis	12-9-1788	Elizabeth Labauve
Pantaléon	bt. 11-11-1795 (age 5 yrs)	Marguerite Trahan
Séraphie	bt. 11-11-1795 (age 2 yrs)	François Bourg
Maximien	bt. 11-11-1795 (age 5 mos)	Marie Domitille Thibaudau
Louise Doralise		Pierre Thibaudau
Elise	12-24-1798	

PATRIOT:

Simon LeBlanc

Born: ca 1733 in Acadie
 Died: 24 December 1815, aged 82 years
 Buried: 25 December 1815 - St. Martin of Tours
 Catholic Church Cemetery
 St. Martinville, Louisiana

Married: 1st

Catherine Thibodeau

Born:
 Died:
 Buried: 15 November 1765 - St. Martin of Tours
 Catholic Church Cemetery
 St. Martinville, Louisiana

Married: 2nd

Marguerite Guilbeau - daughter of Joseph Guilbeau dit L'Officier
 and Magdelaine Michel

Born: ca 1743 in Acadie
 Died: aged 68 years
 Buried: 13 March 1814 - St. Martin of Tours
 Catholic Church Cemetery
 St. Martinville, Louisiana

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on roster of "la Compagnie de
 Milice des Attakapas" dated 1 May 1777.
 pp. 289-290 "S.A.R. Spanish Records. Spanish-English
 War 1779-1783" compiled by C. Robert Churchill

PATRIOT: Simon LeBlanc - continued

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
<u>1st Marriage - Catherine Thibodeau</u>		
Comme	ca 1762	Elizabeth Broussard
<u>2nd Marriage - Marguerite Guilbeau</u>		
Esther		Jean Comeaux
Frederick	2-3-1771	Constance Louise Thibodeau
Agricole	11-13-1772	Marie Céleste Savoye
Marguerite	9-9-1774	Cadet Louis Derneville St. Julien
Joseph	11-11-1776	Magdelaine Wiltz
Pierre Simon	6-29-1778	
Simon	bt. 4-28-1780 (age 2 mos)	
Marie	6-8-1784	Julian Bara
Silvestre		Perosine (Euphrosine) Duhon
François Joseph	9-23-1787	Marguerite Dugas
Louis		Louisa Thibodo
Pierre		Hortense Broussard

PATRIOT:

Jacques Lépine - native of Laloir, France

Born: ca 1753, France
 Died: at the home of Valery Martin at La Pointe,
 aged 78 years
 Buried: 21 September 1831 - St. Martin of Tours
 Catholic Church Cemetery
 St. Martinville, Louisiana

Jacques Lépine remained a bachelor

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on the roster of "La Compagnie de Milice des Attakapas" dated 1 May 1777.
 pp. 289-190 "S.A.R. Spanish Records. Spanish-English War 1779-1783" compiled by C. Robert Churchill

PATRIOT:

Michel Maux - son of Antoine Maux and Marie Ladoiet

Born: ca 1749 in Saintonge, France
 Died: "suddenly" at his home in Vermilionville,
 aged 35 years
 Buried: 28 March 1784 - St. Martin of Tours
 Catholic Church Cemetery
 St. Martinville, Louisiana

PATRIOT: Michel Maux - continued

Married: 14 February 1770 (civil marriage contract of that date)

Elizabeth Broussard - daughter of Joseph Grégoire Broussard and Ursulle Trahan

Born: ca 1735
 Died: aged 98 years
 Buried: 9 March 1833 - Cathedral of St. John
 the Evangelist Cemetery
 Lafayette, Louisiana

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on roster of "La Compagnie de Milice des Attakapas" dated 1 May 1777.
 pp. 289-290 "S.A.R. Spanish Records, Spanish-English War 1779-1783" compiled by C. Robert Churchill

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Céleste	7-31-1771	
Michel	2-2-1773	Constance Duhon
Antoine	5-5-1776	
François Xavier	4-23-1777	1. Constance Broussard 2. Marie Landry
Técla	10-26-1781	Louis Cormier
Stanislas (Athanase)bt.	4-11-1784 (age 1 yr.)	Emélie Mercier
Pierre		1. Modeste Hebert 2. Pélagie Broussard

PATRIOT:

Jean Mouton - son of Salvador Mouton and Anne Bastarache, natives of Port Royale, Acadie

Born: ca 1755 in Halifax, Nova Scotia
 Died: 22 November 1834, aged about 79 years
 Buried: 22 November 1834 - Cathedral of St. John
 the Evangelist Cemetery
 Lafayette, Louisiana

Married: 23 June 1783

Marie Marthe Borda - daughter of Antoine Borda, surgeon, a native of Chateaudun, France, and of Marguerite Martin, native of Port Royal, Acadie

Born: ca 1764 - Poste des Atakapas, Province of Louisiana
 Died: 7 September 1831, aged about 67 years
 Buried: 8 September 1831 - Cathedral of St. John
 the Evangelist Cemetery
 Lafayette, Louisiana

PATRIOT: Jean Mouton - continued

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on the roster of "La Compagnie de Milice des Attakapas" dated 1 May 1777.
pp. 289-290 "S.A.R. Spanish Records. Spanish-English War 1779-1783" compiled by C. Robert Churchill

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Jean Baptiste	4-24-1784	Marie Angélique Martin
Marie Modeste	2-16-1787	1. Pierre Potier
		2. Jean Bernard
Adélaïde	2-15-1789	1. Joseph Malcheaux
		2. Alexandre Dugat
Joseph	1-17-1791	Marie Cidalize Arceneaux
François	11-17-1792	Clémence Dugat
Marie Marthe	bt. 5-24-1795	Pierre Dugat, Jr.
Charles	3-25-1797	Doralie Dugat
Don Louis	8-18-1800	Lolitte Cormier
Alexandre	11-19-1804	1. Zilia Rousseau
		2. Anne Emma Gardner
Antoine Emile	1-26-1807	Marie Gadrat Rousseau
Césaire		Clarisse Guidry
Celeste		Joseph Guidry

PATRIOT:

Pierre Nézat called Charpentier - son of Pierre Nease and
Françoise Dupois

Born: ca 1731 in Leirac, Diocese of Condom,
Gascony, France
Died: aged 70 years
Buried: 15 December 1801 - St. Martin of Tours
Catholic Church Cemetery
St. Martinville, Louisiana

Married: 13 August 1759 - St. Francis Catholic Church, Pointe Coupee

Catherine Bourri - daughter of Jean Baptiste Bourri and
Marie Geneviève Fondelie

Born:
Died: 3 January 1760 - Pointe Coupee, Louisiana
Buried: St. Francis Catholic Church Cemetery
Pointe Coupee, Louisiana

Married: 2nd 25 August 1765 - St. Francis Catholic Church
Pointe Coupee, Louisiana

Marie Magdelaine Provost - daughter of Nicolas Provost and
Marie Françoise Queboeaux

PATRIOT: Pierre Nézat called Charpentier - continued

Born: ca 1747 in Illinois
 Died: 4 March 1807, aged 60 years
 Buried: 5 March 1807 - St. Martin of Tours
 Catholic Church Cemetery
 St. Martinville, Louisiana

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on the roster of "la Compagnie de Milice des Attakapas" dated 1 May 1777.
 pp. 289-290 "S.A.R. Spanish Records. Spanish-English War 1779-1783" compiled by C. Robert Churchill

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
<u>2nd Marriage - Marie Magdelaine Provost</u>		
Joseph Pierre	8-1-1766	Marie Louise Barre
Antoine	8-15-1768	Julie Barre
Augustin	12-1-1770	Magdalen Barre
Marie Julie	12-15-1772	1. Nicholas Guénard 2. Antoine Delhomme
Marie Joséphe	2-9-1776	Pierre Arceneaux
Marie Françoise	3-6-1778	Joseph Latiolet
Alexandre	bt. 11-12-1781 (age 7 mos)	Françoise Roy
Marie	bt. 11-12-1801 (age 2½ yrs)	Solastie Roi
Brigide		Valery Roi

PATRIOT:

Antoine Patin - s/o Antoine Patin and Marguerite Mayeux

Born: 12 January 1754 - Pointe Coupee Parish,
 Louisiana
 Baptized: 26 January 1754 - St. François of Pointe
 Coupee Catholic Church
 New Roads, Louisiana
 Died: 22 January 1837 - St. Martinville, Louisiana
 Buried: 23 January 1837 - St. Martin of Tours
 Catholic Church
 St. Martinville, Louisiana

Married: 20 January 1774 - St. François of Pointe Coupee
 Catholic Church
 New Roads, Louisiana

Catherine Bossier - d/o François Bossier and Geneviève Decoux

Born: 12 December 1755 - Pointe Coupee Parish,
 Louisiana
 Baptized: 18 January 1756 - St. François of Pointe
 Coupee Catholic Church
 New Roads, Louisiana

PATRIOT: Antoine Patin - continued

Died: 22 March 1822 - St. Martin Parish, Louisiana
 Buried: 23 March 1822 - St. Martin of Tours Catholic
 Church
 St. Martinville, Louisiana

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on the roster of the "Milices
 des Opelousas" dated June 1777 "S.A.R.
 Spanish Records" compiled by C. Robert Churchill

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Victoire	bt. 7-7-1775	Jean Baptiste Calais
Marguerite	b. 11-15-1777	
Aimée Emérante		Stephen Brown
Onézieme		Marie Adélaïde Guidry
Marcel	b. 3-21-1782	Ludvine Broussard
Joseph	b. 4-7-1784	Julienne Robichot
Ursin		Marie Aspasia Guidry
Antoine	b. 1-3-1788	

PATRIOT:

Marin Préjean - son of Aman Préjean and Madeleine Martin

Born: ca 1748 in Beaubassin, Acadie
 Died: aged 50 years
 Buried: 13 January 1798 - St. Martin of Tours
 Catholic Church Cemetery
 St. Martinville, Louisiana

Married: No marriage record found

Marie Rose Benoit - daughter of Olivier Benoit and Susanne
 Boudrot

Born: in Maryland
 Died:
 Buried: 3 April 1801 - St. Landry Catholic Church Cemetery
 Opelousas, Louisiana

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on roster of "La Compagnie de
 Milice des Attakapas" dated 1 May 1777.
 pp. 289-290 "S.A.R. Spanish Records. Spanish-English
 War 1779-1783" compiled by C. Robert Churchill

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Marie	10-9-1782	Joseph Derouan
Hortense	11-15-1784	

PATRIOT: Marin Prejean - continued

CHILDREN: continued

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Joseph	4-25-1786	Aspasie Mouton
Marie Modeste	2-17-1788	Jean Savoie
Marguerite	bt. 6-4-1795 (age 6 mos)	Joseph Narcisse Andrus
Marie Eloise	2-26-1797	
Christine		Julien Babineaux

PATRIOT:

Joseph Prevot (also Provost and Prevost) - son of Nicolas Prévot and Françoise Quebedeau

Born: ca 1726 in Illinois country
 Died: at the home of Pierre Nézat, his brother-in-law, aged 80 years
 Buried: 20 November 1806 - St. Martin of Tours
 Catholic Church Cemetery
 St. Martinville, Louisiana

Joseph Prévot remained a bachelor

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on the roster of "La Compagnie de Milice des Attakapas" dated 1 May 1777.
 pp. 289-290 "S.A.R. Spanish Records. Spanish-English War 1779-1783" compiled by C. Robert Churchill

PATRIOT:

Firmin (Ephreme) Robichot - native of Acadie and son of Bruneaux Robichot and Félicité Broussard

Born: ca 1751
 Died: 11 January 1804
 Buried: 12 January 1804 - St. Martin of Tours
 Catholic Church Cemetery
 St. Martinville, Louisiana

Married: 25 April 1778 (date of civil marriage contract)

Marie Anne Surette - native of Halifax, Acadie, and daughter of Pierre Surette and Marie Tibauda

Born: ca 1764 - Halifax, Acadie
 Died: 8 November 1817, aged about 53 years
 Buried: 9 November 1817 - St. Martin of Tours
 Catholic Church Cemetery
 St. Martinville, Louisiana

PATRIOT: Firmin (Ephreme) Robichot - continued

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on the roster of "La Compagnie de Milice des Attakapas" dated 1 May 1777.
pp. 289-290 "S.A.R. Spanish Records. Spanish-English War 1779-1783" compiled by C. Robert Churchill

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Marie Rose	1-28-1781	Martin Soudrique
Julienne	12-1-1782	Joseph Patin
Adélaïde	12-9-1784	Augustin Guidry
Scholastique	5-25-1787	Augustin Guidry
Victoire	10-10-1789	Léon Latiolais
Julien	bt. 5-3-1795 (age 4 mos)	Elizabet Bélaire Broussard
Mélanie	9-2-1797	1. François Begnaud 2. Léon Landry
Julie	3-12-1800	Ursin Broussard

PATRIOT:

Joseph Sonnier - s/o Estienne Saulnier (Sonnier) and Anne Darroy

Born: 30 April 1755 - Pedkodiac, Acadie
(now Nova Scotia)
Baptized: 16 November 1755 - Chapel of Pedkodiac
Died: 9 October 1820 - Karendros, Louisiana
Buried: 10 October 1820 - St. Charles Catholic Church
Cemetery
Grand Coteau, Louisiana

Married: 10 January 1779 - St. Martin of Tours Catholic Church
St. Martinville, Louisiana

Marie Thibaudau - d/o Olivier Thibaudau (Thibodeaux) and
Magdelene Broussard

Born: ca 1764 - Acadie (now Nova Scotia)
Died: 27 June 1815 at "La Butte" - aged 51 years
Buried: 28 June 1815 - St. Martin of Tours Catholic
Church Cemetery
St. Martinville, Louisiana

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot serving under General Don Bernardo de Galvez and is listed on the roster of the Opelousas District Milice dated 8 June 1777.
pp. 246-248 "S.A.R. Spanish Records" compiled by C. Robert Churchill

PATRIOT: Joseph Sonnier - continued

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Marie	bt. 3-19-1780	Jean Constantin
Joseph	bt. 8-5-1781 (6 mos)	Marguerite Arceneaux
Marie Magdalen	bt. 7-14-1782(6 mos)	Jean Dugas
Céleste	bt. 1-9-1788	Jacques Guilbert
Alexandre	bt. 6-25-1790	
Cirille	bt. 5-10-1795(8 mos)	Suzanne Parr (Part)
Jean Baptiste		Marie Clémence Brau
Marie (Doralise)	b. 1-4-1799	Jean-Louis Chiasson
Maria	b. 2-10-1797	died at early age
Pierre		Adélaïde Dugat
Flacide		Anastasie Dugas

PATRIOT:

Jacques Joseph Sorel - son of Claude François Sorel and Anne Antoinette de la Rayne of the Province of Dauphiné, Baillage de St. Marsellier, France

Born: 7 January 1742 at L'Albenc, L'Isère, France
 Died: 11 June 1816 - suddenly "at the Chitemaches Indians", aged 75 years
 Buried: 11 June 1816 - on his farm in St. Mary Parish, Louisiana

Jacques Joseph Sorel remained a bachelor

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on the roster of "La Compagnie de Milice des Attakapas" dated 1 May 1777.
 pp. 289-290 "S.A.R. Spanish Records. Spanish-English War 1779-1783" compiled by C. Robert Churchill

PATRIOT:

Amant Thibodeau - native of Acadie

Born: ca 1731
 Died: 24 June 1818, aged about 87 years
 Buried: 25 June 1818 - St. Martin of Tours Catholic Church Cemetery
 St. Martinville, Louisiana

Married: No marriage record found

Gertrude Bourg - native of Acadie

Born: ca 1737
 Died: 9 June 1827 - at her home at "la Pointe", aged about 90 years
 Buried: 10 June 1827 - St. Martin of Tours Catholic Church Cemetery
 St. Martinville, Louisiana

PATRIOT: Amant Thibaudeau - continued

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on the roster of "La Compagnie de Milice des Attakapas" dated 1 May 1777.
pp. 289-290 "S.A.R. Spanish Records. Spanish-English War 1779-1783" compiled by C. Robert Churchill

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Marguerite Blondine		Charles Dominique Babineau
Isaac	ca 1770	Félicité Bernard
Constance Louise	9-22-1771	Frederick Louis LeBlanc
Jean Baptiste	bt. 11-25-1774	
Amant	12-24-1775	Died without issue
Gertrude	1-30-1778	Jean François Broussard
Anne	bt. 4-28-1780	Edouard Broussard
Isabelle	5-20-1782	Isidore Broussard
Benjamin	10-25-1784	1. Félicie Girouard
		2. Félicité Duhon
Placide	3-14-1788	Agathe Uranie Thibodeau

PATRIOT:

Olivier Thibaudeau - native of Acadie and son of Charles Thibaudeau and Françoise Comeau, also natives of Acadie

Born: ca 1728 in Acadie
Died: at the age of 75 years
Buried: 19 November 1803 - St. Martin of Tours
Catholic Church Cemetery
St. Martinville, Louisiana

Married: Marriage record not found

Magdelene Broussard

Born: in Acadie
Died: 16 May 1765
Buried: 17 May 1765 - St. Martin of Tours
Catholic Church Cemetery
St. Martinville, Louisiana

Married: 2nd, 30 September 1786 (a civil marriage contract executed several years after their marriage)

Agnès Brun - native of Acadie and the widow of Paul Doucet

Born: in Acadie
Died: 24 October 1809 at the home of her son Cyrille
at Grande Pointe, aged 70 years
Buried: 25 October 1809 - St. Martin of Tours
Catholic Church Cemetery
St. Martinville, Louisiana

PATRIOT: Olivier Thibaudeau - continued

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on the roster of "La Compagnie de Milice des Attakapas" dated 1 May 1777.
pp. 289-290 "S.A.R. Spanish Records. Spanish-English War 1779-1783" compiled by C. Robert Churchill

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
<u>1st Marriage - Magdelene Broussard</u>		
Marie		Joseph Sonnier
Theodore		Marie (Louise) Sonnier
Anne Marguerite	5-10-1765	died May 1765
<u>2nd Marriage - Agnes Brun</u>		
Nicolas	9-15-1771	Eldnore Préjean
Cyrille	10-8-1773	Scholastique
Olivier	bt. 5-1-1776	
Marguerite	5-1-1781	1. Simon Broussard
		2. Pierre Girouard
Jean Baptiste	bt. 5-30-1784	Suzanne Castille

PATRIOT:

Paul Trahan - son of Michel Trahan and Euphrosine Vincent

Born: ca 1754 in Acadie
Died: aged 45 years
Buried: 12 December 1799 - St. Martin of Tours
Catholic Church Cemetery
St. Martinville, Louisiana

Married: 18 July 1772

Marie Duhon - daughter of Joseph Duhon and Théotiste Broussard

Born:
Died:
Buried:

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on roster of "La Compagnie de Milice des Attakapas" dated 1 May 1777.
pp. 289-290 "S.A.R. Spanish Records. Spanish-English War 1779-1783" compiled by C. Robert Churchill

PATRIOT: Paul Trahan- continued

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Reine	1-29-1773	Michel Trahan
Paul	bt. 5-5-1776	Marguerite Monte
Julienne	11-1-1777	1. Baptiste Broussard 2. Eloy Landry
Pierre	1-20-1786	1. Françoise Argrot 2. Michel Trahan
Rosalie	bt. 4-30-1780 (age 9 mos)	Louis Henry Racca
Françoise	10-3-1781	1. Nicholas Hébert 2. Antoine Ragazzoni
Christine	11-15-1783	Michel Elinguer
Marie Magdeleine	1-4-1788	
Joseph	2-12-1790	Marie Joséphine Dubon
Paul Olivier	4-10-1792	Rosalie Vincent
Louise Félonise	ca 10-5-1794	Banajat Campbell
Théoline	12-12-1797	

PATRIOT:

Joseph Wilse (also Wiste, Wisse, or Wiltz) - son of Nicolas Wilse and Magdelaine Pinter of the Canton of Berne, Switzerland

Born: ca 1743 - Pointe Coupee, Louisiana
 Died: 25 July 1811, aged 68 years
 Buried: 26 July 1811 - St. Martin of Tours
 Catholic Church Cemetery
 St. Martinville, Louisiana

Joseph Wilse remained a bachelor

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on the roster of "La Compagnie de Milice des Attakapas" dated 1 May 1777.
 pp. 289-290 "S.A.R. Spanish Records. Spanish-English War 1779-1783" compiled by C. Robert Churchill

PATRIOT:

Philippe Wilse - son of Nicolas Wilse, of the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, and Magdelaine Pinter

Born: 1740 - Pointe Coupee, Louisiana
 Died: 26 August 1814, aged 74 years
 Buried: 27 August 1814 - St. Martin of Tours
 Catholic Church Cemetery
 St. Martinville, Louisiana

PATRIOT: Philippe Wilse - continued

Married: 4 June 1769

Marie Rose (Marie Anne) Dozat - daughter of Antoine Dozat and Marie Alarre

Born: ca 1747, Illinois Country
 Died: 14 March 1807, aged 60 years
 Buried: 15 March 1807 - St. Martin of Tours
 Catholic Church Cemetery
 St. Martinville, Louisiana

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on the roster of "La Compagnie de Milice des Attakapas dated 1 May 1777.
 pp. 289-290 "S.A.R. Spanish Records. Spanish-English War 1779-1783" compiled by C. Robert Churchill

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Louis Armand	11-16-1769	Angelle Melancon
Alexandre		Suzanne Leblanc
Marie Marguerite bt.	10-22-1774	
Philippe	8-5-1776	
Magdelaine		1. Anaclet Broussard 2. Joseph Leblanc
Guillaume (Godefroy)		
Marie Rosalie	12-7-1783	
Marie	10-17-1788	1. Hypolite Bara 2. Joseph Collins

by

Margaret Manley Kerkisiek

One of the earliest references to Vermilion Bayou is found in the journal kept by James Leander Cathcart, an ex-Navy captain who retired from service after the days of the Barbary pirates and was entrusted with making a survey along the Gulf Coast for marine construction timber. He went up the Teche, but could not find a boat that would leave the Vermilion because the waterway was full of snags and infested with pirates and robbers.

Later, in 1844, the House Ways and Means Committee turned down a request for repairs to the lighthouse at the mouth of Vermilion Bay, and much later, in 1877, the *New Iberia* newspaper carried an announcement by Captain John Pharr that when water did not permit the steamer *Mattie* to go to Pinhook, consignees would receive their freight on the arrival of the boat, else he declined all responsibility.

In 1880, W. H. Hoffman surveyed Bayou Vermilion and reported his findings to C. W. Howell, Major of Engineering, USA.

I have the honor to submit the following report on the examination of the Vermilion River:

A transit and stadia line was carried from Pinhook Bridge, which is the present head of navigation, to the mouth of the river, a distance of 48 miles; soundings were taken, and topography and all obstructions noted. Vermilion River starts from the junction of Bayou Barbeaux and Bayou Fusilier, and by the Fusilier it is connected with the Teche. The river flows through what is known as the Attapekes region, a high slightly-rolling prairie country. The banks, for 42 miles below Pin Hook bridge, are of red clayey soil, above all overflow, except strips of marsh occasionally found from 50 to 100 feet, and are the only timber near. The remaining 7 miles to the mouth is sea-marsh, covered at high tides. Pin Hook bridge has no draw, but one could easily be made in it. Only at great freshets would there be water sufficient for navigation were the obstructions in the channel above, connecting it with the Teche, removed; but the supply of water is fully sufficient for slack-water navigation, with locks to retain the water at the height necessary for it to pass the Fusilier. The Vermilion, at Pin Hook bridge, is wide and deep enough for small steamboats. The tide in the Gulf determines the height here entirely, except during freshets. There is a slight current at low tide. The right bank is about 20 feet high at the bridge, and the left 5 to 7 feet. The first 4 miles is now so filled by snags, logs, and trees blown in during the September gale as to be impassable. There are also many overhanging trees on the banks. A shoal at the end of the second mile is caused by a prairie coulee, and has but 2 feet water at low tide. At Four-mile Point the steamers now stop and transfer freight for Vermilionville to flat-boats, which are poled up to the bridge. The river below, to the ninth mile is narrow and much obstructed by overhanging and fallen trees and snags. There are also four shoals, the first of which is but 10 feet long, and appears to be of logs across the bayou, having but 2 feet over them at low-water and 4 feet on either side. The next is caused by a ditch from the high land, the other two by prairie coulees. These shoals cause much delay to steamers, as they can cross only at high tide; their removal by dredging and closure of the channels causing them will help navigation. From the ninth to the twentieth mile the least depth is 4 feet at low-water, which is sufficient for the boats in the trade. There are a few snags and some overhanging trees. Below the twentieth mile the river gradually increases in width and depth to its mouth; the only obstructions are a few snags. Abbeville is on the twenty-fourth mile, and is the largest town on the river, and the shipping point for the region to westward. The river enters Vermilion Bay in a little cove at its western end, which is a good harbor at its mouth; but there is a shoal bar between this cove and the bay, over which the depth at low tide is but 2 feet. The channel could probably be improved by making a jetty of brush or cane fascines from the shore to the island, shutting off the incoming current over the mud flat at rising tide, and forcing it to follow the course taken by ebb tide, which is the channel followed by boats. A chart of the river is made on a scale of 1-5000.

The estimated cost of improvements below Pin Hook bridge is as follows:
 Clearing and removal of snags 5 miles from bridge, at \$200.....\$1,000
 Clearing and removal of snags next 15 miles, at \$100.....\$1,500
 22,000 yards dredging at mouth, at 25 cents.....\$5,500
 Jetty.....\$1,000
 Engineering and contingencies, 10 per cent.....\$900

The commerce to be benefited is that of Vermilionville and Abbeville, with the surrounding country.

Yours, respectfully,

W. H. HOFFMAN*
 Assistant Engineer

Maj. C. W. Howell,
 Corps of Engineers, U.S.A.

With his own report, he included a preliminary examination of the bayou by P.H. Thompson, assistant engineer,

The bar extends from the mouth of the Bayou to Buck Point, a distance of about three-quarters of a mile. It is soft mud, and the steamers by always passing in one place have made a channel through, pushing the mud up on each side. At ordinary high water there is not more than 5 feet on this bar, but the mud is so soft that the steamer can push through at least 1 foot of it.

From Buck Point out into Vermilion Bay at a point north of Red Fish Point the usual depth will not exceed 5½ feet. From this point to the Gulf through Southwest Pass there is fully 10 feet. A line drawn from Red Fish Point to Cypremort Point would pass over a very extensive shoal, which is bare at low water.

I have shown by a dotted line on the accompanying map the course taken by the steamers from Vermilion to Morgan City.

In passing between Bird and Marsh Islands the water is not more than 5½ feet in depth. After passing Bird Island it is about 8 feet to Bayou Sole Bay, where it deepens to a depth of 16 feet. There is another shoal just north of Morrison's Cutoff with 5½ feet, but in the cutoff itself the depth is 10 feet and upwards, and this depth continues to the open water outside. This examination was asked for by persons living on the Vermilion with the hope to have the stream opened at the upper end, that they might have some certain and speedy means of communication.

A very forcible example of the uncertainty of the present route has just occurred, as the only steamer now running broke down and was unable to deliver the freight. When we reached the bayou they were out of supplies; in fact some of the merchants had hauled temporary supplies of groceries from New Iberia. The passage from Morgan City is always attended with risk of delay, either from the weather or low water.

ESTIMATE

The obstructions from LaFayette to Sebastapol Coulee are said by the pilots of the small boats which run there to consist of fallen trees, over which there is not more than 2 feet of water. It is impossible for me to count them, as they were all submerged, but collating the opinions of men familiar with the navigation it would be safe to place the necessary figures at \$5,000.

For the remainder of the bayou removing the snags and wrecks would require \$5,000. To drive piles to mark the channel from mouth Bayou Vermilion to Vermilion Bay proper, a distance of about 5 miles, \$1,500. It would very materially assist navigation on this route to drive heavy piles every quarter of a mile to mark the channel, as there are numerous reefs in the bays. The electric headlight would show the piles at that distance. This work, if done, would require an expenditure of about \$2,000.

STATISTICS

Shipments for crop of 1890-'91 will amount in round numbers to:

Sugar.....	hogsheads.....	5,000
Molasses.....	barrals.....	6,000
Cotton.....	bales.....	10,000
Rice.....	barrels.....	20,000

There is a large trade in domestic produce, such as eggs, chicken, hogs, etc., which, with the cattle, closely approximate in amount the articles above enumerated [sic].

The in-freights are said to fully equal in value those going out.

The country is rapidly improving, and during the coming season the acreage shown in cane and rice will be doubled.

I think the improvement fully worthy of the attention of the Government, as there are no present or proposed means of communication other than by water.

Very respectfully,

P. H. Thomson,
Assistant Engineer

Capt. W. L. FISK
Corps of Engineers, U.S.A.

By 1890 steamboats were making regular runs, some from New Orleans, but more from Morgan City. The head of navigation in the Vermilion was at Pinhook Bridge; from there the bayou flowed southward to Abbeville, Perry's Bridge, Rose Hill, Bancker, Ramsay Plantation, the Rose Bower, Hope Mill and finally Adrien Nunez's vast spread to the Gulf.

Many sailing boats, schooners, and oyster luggers still plied the bayou, mostly on local runs and carried special products. The *Abbeville Meridional* reported schooners arriving at the wharf with cargoes of oranges, oysters or lumber from Lake Charles or Galveston. But the cotton for the gins, the rice and cane for the mills, and all the supplies for the stores and the plantation commissaries, were still carried by steamboat.

The earliest reference to steamboat traffic in the *Meridional* comes in January 1878: "The Steamer, *Mattie* passed up on Tuesday." This steamboat was obviously very much a part of Abbeville life, for on March 18, 1878, the *Meridional* reported a fracas in Voorhies Trahan's coffee house in which Captain J. H. Butcher of the *Mattie*, out of Galveston, was badly cut up, after which Trahan was arrested and put in jail. The boat was also mentioned for more favorable reasons: in May, two families from Pointe Coupee Parish arrived on the *Mattie* to make their home in Abbeville. (2)

Soon the steamboats began organizing pleasure trips. The steamer *E. H. Barmore* advertised an excursion which would leave Abbeville at 8 p.m. on February 16, and would arrive in Morgan City at noon the next day for those wishing to attend Mardi Gras in New Orleans. They would arrive in time for the evening train, and the return trip would leave Morgan City on Wednesday, February 23, at noon, giving excursionists time to combine business with pleasure. The fare was \$4.00 for a round trip, and the railroad sold combined trip tickets for \$7.28.

The personal columns in the *Meridional* for the closing years of the nineteenth century are filled with reports of excursions and visits to New Orleans, via Morgan City. Businessmen often went to the Crescent City, and Mardi Gras was always a popular time for trips to the city, mostly for groups of men. During these years steamers made special runs up the Vermilion, often with lumber from Lake Charles or Galveston, or cargoes of cattle. The *E. H. Barmore* had a regular weekly run from Morgan City, bringing supplies for the stores and carrying eggs, chickens, syrup, sweet potatoes and finished products from the gins, sugar houses and rice mills. Freight for Vermilion increased constantly and the *Barmore* was kept on the move all the time. (3)

Wind, weather, and breakdowns, however, often made it impossible to maintain a regular schedule. Miss Annie Smiley and Mrs. Olive Cade Montet both remember that the boat whistled long and loud at Bancker landing where their families had a

store, often in the wee hours of the morning. The men would jump up and dress as the boat tied up at the wharf, and in a short time the merchandise for the store was unloaded and the boat would pull away for the next landing. Some Abbeville merchants who had orders of Christmas goods on the *Barmore* threatened to sue for loss incurred by the failure of the boat to arrive on time. (4) The complaints kept pouring in: "Brother Watt's last week's paper poured a heavy broeside into the delinquent, D-Doggoned *Barmore* that ought to make her to time." "So much freight has accumulated at the different landings that the *Barmore* was forced to leave an amount of cotton last week. The same thing occurred at the landing below. During the rush season Messrs. Pharr and Harris might get a hustle on and get boats in the trade to release the glut. (5)

Despite the irregularities of schedule, the bayou freight kept expending. The Merch 23, 1891, *Meridional* reported that: "Some enterprising citizen, real estate agent or newspaper correspondent should have photographed the E. H. Barmore last week. Her freight of cotton was a whopper—1800 blocks of cotton, 100 hogsheds of sugar, besides sundries, the largest freight that ever left Bayou Vermilion for years past."

Reference to the *Barmore* became less frequent as merchants and planters bought their own boats. Begley bought the *Mary Rosa* to do his own hauling for Ramsay Plantation, and the *Lovey* is often mentioned. But the *Barmore* is still mentioned as "having cleared up all freight on Bayou Sale, Hog Bayou and the rest of creation, like a bad boy has come back to his home trade because he has nowhere else to go." On December 17, 1892, the *Meridional* reported: "The *Barmore* got in as usual on Sunday. This will be her last trip in these waters. The *Alice LeBlanc*, the new bayou packet will run in connection with the railroad. She is 200 ft. long, 22 ft. overall beam with full cabin. She has been brought into the trade by our own people, J. Henry Putnem and Eli Wise and in hopes that she will be well patronized." And again, on December 22 of the same year, the paper commented: "The *Barmore* will go into the Swamp trade hauling logs." That same day, however, the *Meridional* reported the arrival of the first train at the Abbeville depot. The new mode of transportation introduced in 1892 may explain why during 1893 steamboat arrivals occupied little space in the *Meridional*.

There were navigational difficulties. "The half-sunken, dismantled wreck of the old steamboat *Exchange* still remains in undisturbed possession of the better part of the bayou here. The gallant Captain Von Schoeler and his crew have evidently not made up their minds to tackle the monster." (6) Navigation must have become difficult as a government snag boat, the *D. K. Fogel*, reported working at Sosthens Herpin's. During that year, "the *Alice LeBlanc* made only two trips a week. The *Alice LeBlanc* arrives occasionally, often from Grand Chenier." (7)

Steamboats also played a role in Abbeville's social life. On April 17, 1893, the *Meridional* reported that the *Alice LeBlanc* had gone to Southwest Pass for a load of cattle and that a number of citizens took advantage of the occasion to make up a seashore party, a popular form of entertainment. Another steamboat, the *Carenco*, took many merry groups for a day's fishing. The *Alice LeBlanc* also played a part in the elaborate wedding celebrated on February 24, 1894. On that date the wedding of James Henry Putnem, Jr., second son of Henry James Putnem to Miss Lillie Rose, daughter of D. C. Rose, a prominent planter, took place at 8:30 p.m. at the Methodist church.

After the ceremony the bridal party and a number of relatives and intimata friends repaired to the steamer *Alice LeBlanc*, which was waiting at the S. P. Wharf to take them to the residence of the groom's parents at Rose Hill. The party, about 30 persons in all, were lively, making the trip on the boat a pleasant one. It was on this steamer that the young people received the congratulations of all on the auspicious occasion. The hour of eleven had been reached by the plantation clock when the boat reached the mansion. It was nearly the hour of 4:00 a.m. when the *Alice* blew the whistle for Abbeville and the return. (8)

In March, 1895, the *Meridional* reprinted an editorial from the New Orleans *Picayune*:

The rich trade between this city and Bayou Vermilion which for the past 14 years has been without a regular service now has the packet *Alice LeBlanc*. It arrived Wednesday with nearly a full load of cotton, sugar and country produce and is loading to leave tomorrow at 12:00 p.m. for Abbeville and all points on the bayou. For the past two years she has been running from Abbeville to points on the bayou in connection with the Southern Pacific Railroad. In future she will be operated as an independent packet and will, no doubt, do a good business, that section being one of the most productive in the state. Officers in charge are Geo. George, master; Joseph T. Labitt, clerk; Hugh Lynch and Charles E. Bryant, pilots; A. Gouner and Laurence W. Ewing, engineers; Eli Wise, one of the largest merchants in Abbeville is owner of the *Alice*.

The *Alice LeBlanc* did not limit its activities to carrying passengers and goods. The May 4, 1884, *Times-Democrat* reported that the steamboat had left the previous evening for Bayou Vermilion, and upon arrival in Abbeville would engage in clearing Vermilion Bayou of all obstructions as per the contract awarded to her owner by the government. The *LeBlanc* would be replaced in the Vermilion trade by the recently chartered steamer *Assumption* which was scheduled to leave on her first trip for Abbeville on May 23. And indeed, on May 25, the *Meridional* proudly announced: "The steamer, *Assumption*, arrived here at daylight Sunday with a fine freight. She is a handsome boat equipped in first class shape but too wide to pass through the bayou bridge. She left for New Orleans Monday." But the *Assumption* did not long ply the Vermilion. Only another trip is reported and on June 6, 1895, the *Meridional* stated that "the steamer, *Danade*, which replaces the *Assumption*, arrived with a heavy freight." It is a larger boat than the *Assumption*, being nearly 200 feet long and having greater tonnage. She had some trouble making the bends owing to her length. She left with a good load of freight for New Orleans Sunday.

The *Why Not* made its appearance in the *Meridional* on January 11, 1896, and eventually became a weekly visitor. On January 8 the *Meridional* commented: "The *Why Not* came down the bayou with a tow of barges Thursday loaded with cotton seed, corn and rice. She's a powerful little craft and pulls like a locomotive."

Steamboat navigation, however, was not without its problems. For instance, the *Meridional* reported that Captain William Kyle had at last succeeded in raising the steamer *Jennie Louise* which had struck a hidden snag opposite the Winston Plantation a few weeks earlier, then left for Morgan City where she went in dock for repairs.

In 1896 the *Why Not* was mentioned almost every week. Captain Von Schuler was commended for having had her repairs made in Abbeville instead of sending the boat to Morgan City or New Orleans. The boat repair yard was the "David Frank Place opposite the old steamboat landing." (9) During 1897-1898 the *Why Not* was mentioned frequently, going down to Adrian Nunez for a load of cotton, hauling for the plantations, making frequent excursions in the summer to the bay, up the bayou to Oak Grove under the auspices of the Knights of Honor, Pythias, and Woodmen of the World. These excursions involved either groups of men going fishing or young people with bathing suits and box lunches.

On July 14, 1900, the *Meridional* announced that Captain Tom Fleming, commander of the *Why Not*, had moved his family from Abbeville to Franklin where they would reside in the O'Bryan home on State Street near the railroad.

The *Why Not* could even play good Samaritan. The *Meridional* of June 15, 1901, relates an excursion aboard the *Harvey*:

The excursion given by the Abbeville Exchange Club was a successful and pleasant affair, baring delays occasioned by the steamboat going aground on a mud-flat. Redfish Point was reached at 2:00 p.m. Sunday. About 5:00 o'clock it was discovered that the boat was aground, the tide having receded so as to make it impossible for this boat to move until the tide rose again. It was 5:00 a.m. Monday when she pulled out with her cargo of excursionists of nearly 400 people. Food and fresh water gave out early Sunday night. Fortunately, J. E. Wright with his old boat happened along and took a few anxious passengers and hurried to carry news. As soon as he reached the Nunez plantation about 10:00 o'clock Sunday night, he phoned to Abbeville. Gus Godchaud and Joe Chaffe at once procured the *Why Not* through the kindness of Capt. Morgan and as soon as they could secure provisions and other necessities for the excursionists, they set out to reach the excursionists on the *Harvey*. But the tide had risen sufficiently to float the *Harvey* and meet the *Why Not* with her generous crew, just about the mouth of the bayou. At about 7:00 o'clock provisions were distributed to the hungry passengers gratis—about 600 pounds of ice and 400 gallons of water. The boat docked at 12:30 Monday afternoon with a tired and sleepy crowd.

Navigation on the bayou continued to be impeded by debris. According to the January 12, 1901, *Meridional*, Congressman R. F. Broussard had secured a \$10,000 appropriation for a survey of needed improvements. Yet, almost ten years later, on May 28, 1910, the *Meridional* could report that: "After being employed since November in dredging the Vermilion north of Abbeville to Lafayette, the U. S. dredge boat *Delatour* left Monday for the mouth of the river to widen and deepen the channel across the bay." In June, according to the same newspaper, Congress passed a bill to extend the Intercoastal Canal from Sabine to the Mermentau.

Another impediment to navigation was the proliferation of water hyacinths. In many places the stream was choked from bank to bank, and the *Meridional* reported in July 1899 that navigation was impossible beyond Hopa Mills. By 1910 the problem was still acute, but finally something was to be done:

R. D. Smith of Abbeville was awarded the contract by the U. S. Government to rid the Vermilion of water hyacinths. Mr. Smith will divide the river into 12 sections of 5 miles each and will employ day laborers to take out the hyacinths and deposit them on high ground or set them afloat to be followed out to the Gulf. All coulees will be boomed to keep the hyacinths from floating to the streams. Heavy rains will help. However, the attempt was not successful, and *Mendocino* editorial pointed out "We have been informed that the water hyacinths have again become a serious menace to navigation on Bayou Vermilion and the stream is literally blocked for a distance of 15 miles from Abbeville. It took the steamer *Harvey* and barge 24 hours to go ten miles and return, ordinarily a 2 hour trip."

Finally, the government sent a boat called the *Hyacinth* to spray regularly. This measure actually killed the plants. Mrs. Ollas Landry remembers that Captain Kenney, the master, always came to dinner with her father, Captain Henry Broussard, when the boat reached Abbeville.

In the first decade of the twentieth century, a great deal of transportation was taken over by the railroads, particularly for retail merchandise. But rice, sugar cane, and cotton were still largely grown in areas such that they could not be transported more easily and cheaply on the bayous in barges. Steamboats no longer plied the Vermilion in large numbers, but three local men, Tom Fleming, Morgan Hebert, and Captain Henry Broussard, all experienced in steamboat business, bought and operated the *Joe B. Chaffee*. They did contract barging to the mills and the Vermilion Sugar Refinery that had been built in Abbeville. Between seasons they were available for charter and often ran excursions usually organized by churches and fraternal orders, to the bay or other spots suitable for outings.

Excursionists to the bay were one of the most enjoyable pastimes of the younger crowd. Some of our senior citizens recall how they were organized—the boys paying for the passage, the girls packing the box lunch. A piano would be put on the barge, a colored man named Moody would play and the young people would dance. Everyone came with bathing suits and towels.



The Joe B. Chaffee on the Vermilion

Today, people recall the steamboat era with nostalgia. The children of the three owners recalled family picnics but for those they did not pack lunches since the boat's cook, Joe Butcher, was famed for his cuisine and friends felt quite lucky to be asked to go out on the *Joe B. Chaffee*. Older men nostalgically recalled standing along the bayou banks hollering, "Throw us some cane" and always getting sweet sugar cane.

The steamboat era ended in the early thirties. Captain Broussard died in December 1930. R. J. Weil remembered that the boat was sold shortly afterwards. He remembers standing on the bayou bank watching the last steamboat going down the bayou and thinking, as he heard it blow for the Southern Pacific bridge, that it was saying, "Goodbye, Captain Henry."

I would like to thank the staff of the Vermilion Parish Library, especially Mrs. Mildred Broussard, Miss Velma Landry, Mrs. Wilma Shores, and Mrs. Margaret Walsworth. My daughter, Ann Batson, enlisted the staff of Dupre Library at USL and brought me government documents. I am indebted for much interesting information to Mr. G. M. Eldredge, Mr. Luther Terrier who lived on Ramsay Plantation; Mr. V. H. Schrieler, Mr. Eliot Cade who grew up at Bancker, his sister, Mrs. Olive Cade Montet; and Miss Annie Smiley who lived as a child at Bancker; R. J. Weil and his brother Leonard told me steamboat stories, some handed down in the family from the days of their great-grandfather, Solomon Wise. John Richard found a picture of the *Alice*. Mae Harkins Broussard, (Mrs. Mark), told me how cane was loaded and told me about excursions in her girlhood. Miss Fleming Moreland, (Mrs. L. C.), Evelyn Hebert LeBlanc, (Mrs. Dudley, Sr.), and Mazie Broussard Landry (Mrs. P. D.) who lent me the picture of the boat, are all daughters of the owners of the *Joe B. Chaffee*.

1. *Louisiana Sugar Bowl*, March 15, 1877.
2. *The Abbeville Meridianal*, May, 1887.
3. *Morgan City Review*, December 13, 1890.
4. *Meridianal*, December 20, 1890.
5. *Ibid.*, January 10, 1891.
6. *Ibid.*, February 14, 1893.
7. *Ibid.*, March, 1893.
8. *Vermilion Star*, February 24, 1894.
9. *Meridianal*, February 18, 1896.

JANUARY MEETING

ATTAKAPAS HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The January meeting of the Association will be held in the conference room of the Iberia Parish Library, Civic Center, New Iberia, on January 27, 1975, at 7:30 p.m. Dr. Jon Gibson of USL will be the guest speaker.

The Academy of the Sacred Heart
Grand Coteau

Sister Odeide Mouton

Among the convents of the Sacred Heart throughout the world (212 houses in five continents) the Academy of the Sacred Heart in Grand Coteau holds today the longest record of continuous existence. Opened in October, 1821, the Academy has functioned scholastically through the intervening 154 years, despite the occurrence of flood, fire, yellow fever, cholera, and civil war. It was one of the pioneer educational ventures in Louisiana. Though the early history of the state is rich in plans and experiments, little was actually accomplished for the education of girls, beyond the labor of a few religious groups. "The Ursulines had remained within the city of New Orleans since their arrival in 1728, and had been alone in their field save for the small private schools recorded by Woody and Fortier." (1) "Public education was not provided in New Orleans until 1826 and the funds appropriated for rural schools were still so small that it was vain to hope for much educational accomplishment on such an allowance. In fact the public-school system in Louisiana was really created by the Constitution of 1845 and no efficient organization of public instruction was introduced before 1847 when the first free-school act was passed." (2) "Private education was carried on in the homes of many of the wealthy planters whose sons and daughters were tutored by masters, frequently brought from Europe, especially from France....The children whose parents possessed less worldly wealth had little chance for any education. The opening of the Academy of the Sacred Heart at Grand Coteau was therefore an event in the educational history of Louisiana." (3)

The founders, Mother Eugenie Aude and Sister Mary Layton, the first American Religious of the Sacred Heart, had their mission chronicled a hundred years later in the *Saint Louis Catholic Historical Review*. "It's a long way from St. Louis to Grand Coteau, La., yet dates suggest our bringing them presently together: the same month of August 1821, which saw President Monroe sign the Proclamation of Missouri's admission into the Union, likewise witnessed the arrival of two religious of the Sacred Heart at Grand Coteau for the purpose of opening there a Convent and school for young girls on an estate offered by Mrs. Charles Smith." (4) The two religious were named Madame Eugenie Aude, who had been a member of the Napoleonic court in France before entering the Society of the Sacred Heart in France and who had come to America three years before with Mother Duchesne, and Sister Mary Layton, the first American postulant received in the Order. They came from Florissant, then the American home of the community, of which Grand Coteau was the first offshoot. Three weeks after reaching the hospitable home of Mrs. Smith, the Religious of the Sacred Heart took possession of the house prepared for them—a two-story frame building, fifty-five-feet square, surrounded by a veranda, adjoining which were two small, separate buildings to serve as kitchen and dining room respectively. In the beginning of October five pupils were received, and thus humbly commenced the now more than one-century-long history of the second oldest institution of learning in Louisiana." (5)

Mother Eugenie Aude did all the teaching until the arrival of Mother Xavier Murphy in April 1822. For nearly fifteen years the history of Grand Coteau is one with the life history of "Madame Xavier". The strength and charm of the personality of this religious and her cordial sincerity won for her and for the Convent at Grand Coteau a wide circle of friends and a remarkable patronage. Not only did the enrollment in the boarding school rise, but a free school was opened in a new log house. In the autumn of 1832, writing to Bishop Rosati, she stated: "We have just commenced a plain frame house at the end of the garden for a summer residence for our Bishop." The architectural significance of the cottage is less memorable than its historic one. From 1838 to 1842, Mrs. Pierce Connelly, the founder of the Society of the Holy Child Jesus, lived in the cottage with her husband, who taught at the Jesuit college in Grand Coteau, where she not only gave piano and voice lessons at Coteau, but also taught the guitar which instrument highlighted the program given for the initial reception of six of the students into the "Enfants de Marie" Sodality. On the initial roster of Coteau students are names that have highlighted events in the history of the Society: Mary Ann (Aloysia) Hardey, Susannah Boudreaux, and Mary Moran, who were respectively the pioneer religious of the Sacred Heart in New York, New Zealand, and Mexico. The first student in the American continent to receive the Prize of Excellence, awarded only to a student who had excelled in humanities, science, languages, needlework and deportment, was a pupil of Grand Coteau, Zelia Rousseau, who was later married to Alexandre Mouton, the first Democratic governor of



Academy of the Sacred Heart, Grand Coteau

Louisiana. The house journal records visits of many distinguished guests, as early as 1825, when the governor of Louisiana, Henry Johnson "visited the community and the pupils of the Academy who greeted him with an appropriate address....The governor expressed satisfaction with all he saw in the school and graciously thanked the religious for their cordial welcome and for the work they were accomplishing in the educational field." (6)

The names of Louis Louailler, father of one of the pupils and an influential citizen devoted to the Academy, and President Andrew Jackson, whose niece was also a pupil, form an interesting combination historically. "Louailler was a Frenchman by birth and a naturalized American. When in February, 1815, General Jackson exiled all Frenchmen from New Orleans and the vicinity and refused to rescind the unjust and impolitic order, Louailler published in the *Courrier de la Louisiane*, March 3, a 'Communication' which greatly incensed Jackson. He determined to have the writer arrested and tried by court martial. The arrest caused great excitement as Louailler was a prominent member of the state legislature. He was tried and acquitted, but Jackson refused to release him. The general had also imprisoned Judge D. H. Hall of the Orleans District Court, who had become involved in the affair through his defense of Louailler. Only on March 13 were Hall and Louailler set at liberty, following the president's pardon of all military offenses. As a counterstroke Jackson himself was arrested and tried on March 21 by Hall for contempt of court, and fined \$1,000.00 and costs." These facts, well known in Louisiana at the time may explain some lines in a letter of Mother Xavier's written in June 1825, "There is some question of enlarging the institution by the addition of a brick building adjoining this, by means of subscription. I have already spoken to Mr. Louailler on the subject...he recommends my addressing General Jackson on the subject. Having a niece of the President's in our pensionnat whose father is a friend of mine induces Mr. Louailler to urge this plan." (7)

The secession movement that swept from South Carolina to Texas in the early weeks of 1861, caught up Louisiana in its current on January 26. The state convention held at Baton Rouge voted secession that day. Ex-Governor Alexandre Mouton, who had been called upon to preside at the assembly, voiced the decision: "In virtue of the vote announced, I now declare the connection between the state of Louisiana and the Federal Union dissolved, and that she is a free, sovereign and independent power." The Religious of the Sacred Heart of Louisiana were Southerners by birth or sympathy. War measures bore directly on Grand Coteau. Eighty boarders filled the boarding school and fifty pupils came by day with fair regularity. For several months the busy school life was carried on with comparatively few interruptions, the religious devoted in their apostolate, the children more serious than usual in application to study and manual work. "Foreseeing the future," wrote the annalist, "we judged it best to initiate these pupils into the new position in life which Divine Providence destined for them, by teaching them to do the work formerly left to the slaves. Divided into bands, with a religious at the head of each, they learned all kinds of manual and household work, taking turns in the care of the dormitories, the refectory, the kitchen at the dishwashing and ironing. Some even asked to learn all that concerned the dairy. And these occupations filled, not only the class periods, but the time formerly given to piano lessons, practice of music and art. The children brought energy and courage to these novel occupations as their mothers are doing in the midst of the severest reverses of fortune. We do not know how long we shall be able to feed the children now sheltered at the Sacred Heart, as our resources diminish daily." (8)



Pine Alley, Academy of the Sacred Heart

Help came through a most unexpected channel. The Federal general, Nathaniel P. Banks, a determined fighter, if not a trained technician, directed the 20,000 Northern troops that came pouring into the Teche country. It was to him that the Convent of the Sacred Heart owed its preservation during the terrible campaign. General Banks had a daughter, a pupil at

Manhattanville Convent of the Sacred Heart, in New York, where Mother Aloysia Hardey was superior. Opelousas had been taken by General Grover on April 20, 1863. On that morning the Superior of Grand Coteau, Mother Jouve, received the following abrupt note:

Headquarters, Army of the Gulf
Grand Coteau, April 20, 1863 8 a.m.

To the Superior of the Convent of Grand Coteau:

If you desire to send letters to New York you will please forward them to me by the bearer, who is instructed to wait for them. I send a safeguard that will protect your school from the struggles in the rear of my column, and if you desire, will leave a guard. I regret that I cannot call to see you. My daughter is with Madame Hardey at New York. Mrs. Banks, who visited the school but a short time since, writes that all are well there.

I am respectfully your
obedient servant,

N. P. Banks
M.G.C.(S)

The alacrity with which Mother Jouve availed herself of this offer of service and protection seems to have pleased the general, who was evidently complying with a request from Reverend Mother Hardey in addressing himself to the convent and assuring the superior of safety as far as it depended on him. Next morning a second note was brought by an orderly.

Headquarters, Department of Gulf
Opelousas, April 21, 1863

To the Lady Superior, Convent of the Sacred Heart, Grand Coteau

Madame,

I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your note of the 20th of April, enclosing several letters, and to assure you that I will immediately forward them to their respective destinations. It will give me great pleasure, should my fortune permit it, to afford the protection you solicit to the institution in which you are interested in Natchitoches.

With Many Thanks I am
Truly your obedient servant

N. P. Banks
M.G.C.

And a few days later:

To the Lady Superior, Convent at Grand Coteau

Dear Madame,

Accept my thanks for your note. The favor to which it refers is too slight for reference. I have ordered the Commissary in Chief to forward to your order at the Convent small quantities of flour, coffee, tea, fine silt, and other articles—which may be useful—which I beg you will accept—if you get them—with my regards.

Army movements are uncertain. If you have any requests to make, desire to go or send to New Orleans, inform me soon.

It grieves me that I cannot see you and your sisters, I think we should be friends, as with your leave I subscribe myself,

Yours truly,

N. P. Banks
M.G.C.(11)

The "small quantities" to which the general referred were delivered within the week, accompanied by a note from the commissary:

Headquarters, 19th Army Corps
Opelouses, La., April 29, 1863

Madam,

By direction of Major General Banks, commanding the United States forces at this place, I send for the use of the inmates of the Convent at Grand Coteau as follows:

100 pounds of Coffee
5 bbl Meal
2 bbl Flour
1 half chest Tea
1 bbl Sugar
3 bags Salt

The General charges me to assure you of his personal regard for yourself and for those connected with the institution under your charge.

I am, Madam,
Respectfully Yr Obt Servant
H. D. Woodruff(12)

With the close of the War Between the States the Religious of the Sacred Heart at Grand Coteau were confronted with a situation calling for courageous action and apostolic zeal. The Convent had passed through the war without destruction to the buildings, but all revenues were gone. Only the fidelity of the blacks on the plantation made possible a partial recovery. In May, 1865, these workers at Grand Coteau were assembled to hear an offer made to them by Mother Martinez: The blacks were free, they could take advantage of their liberty, leave the plantation and seek employment elsewhere, or they could remain in the brick quarters which had sheltered them since the days of Mother Xavier Murphy, continue to work as they had done hitherto and receive from the nuns food and clothing and the attentive care of religious charity. There could be no question of regular wages yet, for money was as scarce at the convent as on any other Southern estate; but they were sure of fair treatment and had the prospect of bettering themselves as times and conditions improved. The agreement was accepted by the blacks and they remained. That thirteen of them were able to sign the document in legible writing seems to indicate that they had been receiving some elementary education even in slave days.

One of the most striking supernatural interventions in the history of the entire Society was wrought at Grand Coteau through the intercession of the Jesuit saint, John Berchmans, in the years immediately following the Civil War. Mery Wilson was a Canadian of Irish Presbyterian parentage. At the age of sixteen she came, with a newly married cousin, to St. Louis. There she made the acquaintance of a Catholic lady, was introduced to a Jesuit priest, and in May 1862 was received into the Catholic Church. When the Wilson family learned of this, they disowned their daughter, with the warning never to return home. Soon the call of grace invited Mery into religious life, and she applied for admission into the Society of the Sacred Heart. As her delicate health gave cause for anxiety, she was sent to Grand Coteau hoping that she would grow strong

enough to assume the duties of religious life. This hope was not long sustained. In October 1866 a violent hemorrhage endangered her life. Two physicians pronounced the case incurable. In December a novena was made through the intercessions of the recently beatified Jesuit Scholastic, Blessed John Berchmans, with the intention that, in the event of Mary's cure, the miracle should further the canonization of this beatus. But the patient grew so much worse that her doctor advised the administration of the last sacraments, avowing his inability to aid the agonizing sufferer. Mary, too weak to vocalize said interiorly, "John Berchmans, if you can't cure me, please give me some relief from suffering, otherwise I won't believe in you." At that she heard a voice: "Open your mouth." Unaware of whose voice it might be, Mary, with difficulty parted her blood-clotted lips. Immediately she felt something cool on her tongue and also saw a figure suffused in brilliant light by her bed and said: "Are you John Berchmans?" "Yes," came the answer: "You are cured, be very faithful." When Reverend Mother Martinez entered the sick room after Mass she was greeted by the young girl whom she had left in a dying condition: "Mother, I am well, I can get up." All marks of illness had disappeared. Smiling eyes, fluent speech, ease of movement—all attested the complete cure through the intervention of the young Jesuit saint who had appeared to the invalid. Later when she was writing the account to be submitted to Rome, she prayed that her details would be absolutely accurate. The saint appeared to her a second time and reassured her. The infirmary twice hallowed by a heavenly visitation was converted into a chapel and remains a place of devotion and popular pilgrimage.

An interesting entry in the house journal of Grand Coteau under date of May 3, 1875, reads as follows: "Today we opened our school for little negroes...." The school began with seventeen children. Small quarters, long distances, field work in planting and harvesting seasons seemed at times to threaten its existence, but it grew. A new school house erected in 1889 drew eighty children that year, one hundred and fifty in 1895. The school numbered 200 pupils when it was given to the Sisters of the Holy Family, whose special apostolate is the education of Negroes.

The demand for qualified teachers in Louisiana motivated the construction of Memorial Hall, which became a four year college and functioned until 1956, when it was decided to focus on the growing enrollment of the high school. In 1948 the present gymnasium was constructed and in 1970 the cafeteria was added. Grand Coteau, today, is truly a landmark of Acadiana.

Notes

1. Thomas Woody, *A History of Women's Education in the United States* (New York, 1929), I, 364-365.
2. Edwin Whitfield Fay, *History of Education in Louisiana* (Washington D. C., 1898).
3. Louise Callen, *Philippine Duchesne, Frontier Missionary of the Sacred Heart, 1789-1857* (Westminster, 1957), p. 123.
4. *St. Louis Catholic Historical Review*, III, no. 4 (October, 1921), 299-302.
5. Archives. Academy of the Sacred Heart, Grand Coteau, La., September, 1821.
6. Alice Fortier, *Louisiana Studies* (New Orleans, 1894), pp. 243-249.
7. Archives. Academy of the Sacred Heart, Grand Coteau, La., June, 1829.
8. *Ibid.*, 1862.
9. *Ibid.*, April, 1863.
10. *Ibid.*, 1863.
11. *Ibid.*
12. *Ibid.*

La Pointe de l'Eglise, A History of Church Point, Louisiana, 1800-1973. (Lafayette: Tribune Printing Plant, 1973, illustrated, 128 pp.).

La Pointe de l'Eglise, A History of Church Point, Louisiana, 1800-1973, is a book written and documented by the people of Church Point in an effort to recapture the past and record for present and future generations the history of their community. Material for the book was gathered by a research committee entrusted with collecting information from parish, church, school and family records as well as from newspaper accounts and interviews with elderly residents of the area.

This community, located in an area where the Bayou Plaquemine comes to a sharp point, was settled in 1800 by Etienne Daigle III, a Frenchman, who was followed shortly by many others. The early records show that the majority of the early settlers were of French and Acadian origin. They were joined in later years, before and after the Civil War, by many Americans who availed themselves of unclaimed lands. The French influence, however, continued to dominate the area, manifesting itself in the language, customs, and names of places such as: *coulée, coteau, prairie, chênier*, etc.

The community was also known as Plaquemine Brulée because in order to accommodate the growing cattle industry, the underbrush was often burned to provide suitable grazing areas which in time received the name of *brulées*. The first chapel built in 1848 on land donated by the Daigle brothers became known as "l'Eglise à la Pointe" and the area surrounding it as "Pointe de l'Eglise." When on September 29, 1873, the first post office was established and the community officially recognized, its name was anglicized to Church Point. For years after, however, the older residents of the area continued to refer to their town as Plaquemine Brulée or Pointe de l'Eglise.

Divided into chapters devoted to early settlers, landmarks, customs, old families, professional people, town merchants, etc., this history of Church Point narrates in great detail the events relating to the settlement and the growth of the community. Although obvious efforts were made to document faces, one regrets the omission of a conventional footnoting system.

Written with a certain degree of nostalgia and pride, this book is a wonderful example of a community anxious to record its past and should be an inspiration to all Louisiana communities which have not yet recorded their own.

EMMA FUSILLER PHILASTRE

Born on June 15, 1882, on the banks of Bayou Teche, five miles from Breau Bridge and two miles from Henderson, Emma Philastre is the daughter of Amos Fusiller (son of the founder of Eunice, Gustave Etienne Fusillier) and of Melvide Melancon, daughter of Firmin and Ernie Theobedeus of Breau Bridge. Her wide ranging education included the traditional schooling in Eunice public schools 1898-1911, St. Paul's Institute 1911-1913, Eunice High School 1915-1916 and, because of illness, tutoring at home. She then attended the Leemann's Business School and the N. C. R. both in San Francisco, California, where she also took courses in San Francisco State University and at the Alliance Francaise. She was married on May 25, 1925, in San Antonio, Texas, to Walter Louis Philastre, an electrical engineer and draughtsman from New Orleans (son of Rural Philastre and Ernie Melieu and grandson of a New Orleans teacher and artist). No children were born of the marriage.

Mrs. Philastre's manifold business activities included managing the El Rancho Motel in Milbrae, California, and the Mayflower Hotel in San Francisco. She was also front office cashier at the celebrated Sheraton Palace of San Francisco.

A member of Hotel Greeters since 1937 and of the Democratic Club of California since 1953, Mrs. Philastre has been most active in cultural, historical and genealogical organizations since her return to her native state. She belongs to the American Heritage Society, the Genealogical Research Society of New Orleans, the Attalapas Historical Association, the Louisiana State Poetry Society and the Friends of the Library of the Louisiana State University at Eunice.

For a year she had a regular column in the *Eunice News*, "Link by Link," and respected the September 1974 supplement of that newspaper entitled "Eunice Yesterday." Her full-length study of Eunice, *The True Story of Eunice*, appeared this year. Her biography of her distinguished ancestor, Gabriel Fusiller de la Clave, is to appear soon, and she is working on another book to be entitled "Sous le Moi."